McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXVI — SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1889. — NUMBER 2

McKean County Miner.

E. ROGERS, Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mail for E., N. Y. & P. (Bradford Branch) arrives at 12:20 p. m. and 9:25 p. m., and leaves at 7:30 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.

Mail for B., R. & E. R. R. arrives at 10 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., and leaves at 9:00 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Through & Eastern Mail leaves at 12:20 p. m. and arrives at 9:30 p. m.

Eastern Mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p. m. and departs at 10:30 a. m. next days.

Mails close fifteen minutes before leaving time.

Register Letters must be sealed and Letters for registered letters 12 m. and 2:30 p. m.

Office open every Sunday for delivery of mail from 12 m. to 1 p. m.

CLARK WILSON, P. M.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 268, F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Main street, first Tuesday evening of each month, at 7 o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

F. ROGERS, P. W. M.

M. SWETT, Secy.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. —, meets every second Saturday and last Tuesday evening of each month, in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Perkins Block.

WARREN CLIFFORD, M. W.

GEORGE VAN GORDEN, Recorder.

F. & A. M.

Meets on first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

E. ROGERS, President.

W. H. S. SWETT, Secretary.

O. A. M.

Meets on first Wednesday evening of each month, in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Perkins Block.

D. M. CRANDALL, Com.

L. ROGERS, Adjutant.

W. R. C.

Meets every Tuesday evening, at 7:30, in Post Room, Perkins Block.

MRS. LEWIS BENEDICT, Pres.

MRS. LYDIA BENEDICT, Secy.

Knights of St. Martin and the Iron Cross.

Meetings in Harkins Hall on first and third Wednesdays in the month at 7 p. m.

DWIGHT WARNER, N. S. C.

WM. GALLEY, Secretary.

Rev. J. H. McCANDLESS, Warden.

Smethport Encampment, No. 273, I. O. O. F.

Meets the First and Third Wednesdays of each month in Harkins Hall.

J. A. MORRISON, Chief Patriarch.

H. M. CHRISTY, Scribe.

Churches.

Episcopal—T. W. BRANDRETH, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Holy Communion first Sunday after morning services. Class Meeting at 1:30, p. m. Sunday. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Services Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

Baptist—Rev. W. H. WILLIAMS, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Sunday. Prayer meeting after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7. Covenant meeting Saturday before the first Sunday in each month. Lord's supper every two months. All are welcome.

Episcopal—J. HERBIE MCCANDLESS, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Additional services as announced. Holy Communion on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

All Saint's Memorial Chapel—East Smethport—REV. J. HERBIE MCCANDLESS, Rector. Divine service every Sunday at 3 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Holy Eucharist first every Friday at 10 a. m.

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church—REV. J. GALLAGHER, pastor. Mass at 10 a. m. Services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Services alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Congregational Church—J. G. Hand, pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30; Sabbath school at 12:00 m. Preaching every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, and class meeting at close of evening service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Universal Church—J. G. Hand, pastor. Preaching at 2:30 p. m. Class meeting after services; Sunday school at 1:30 p. m.

Corporation Officers.

Burgess—P. W. Brownell.

Council—W. F. Specht, A. J. Gifford, M. G. Armstrong, L. Rogers, Chas. McKean and N. B. Keeney.

Justices—H. M. Smith, T. Ford.

Constables—M. L. Hutchinson.

School Directors—E. L. Keenan, Dr. Morley, H. C. Young, J. M. Benton, C. S. King and N. J. Gifford.

Collector—Dennis Dunnigan.

Assessor—Washington Starr.

Auditors—John Forrest, P. H. Foster and E. M. Kenyon.

Judge of Election—E. Moses.

Inspectors—Frank Andrews and T. W. Powell.

County Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—A. G. Olmsted, Coudersport, Potter Co.

Additional Law Judge—Thomas A. Morrison, Smethport.

Member of Congress—H. C. McCormick, Williamsport.

State Senator—Monroe S. Parker, Wellsboro.

Members of Assembly—W. F. Burdick, Duke Center; J. G. Griffith, Kane.

District Attorney—Geo. A. Sturgeon Bradford.

Sheriff—Wm. H. Clarke, Smethport.

Prothonotary—J. M. McElwee, Smethport.

County Treasurer—J. E. Shoemaker, Smethport.

Commissioners—James A. McKean, Keating Summit; Capt. E. M. Fuller, Bradford; Jas. A. Angell, Bradford.

Clerk to Commissioners—M. E. Boyer, Smethport.

Jury Commissioners—Dennis Martin, W. Southlon.

Auditors—Frank R. Foster, Smethport; John M. Sanbarth, Clermont; A. B. Weeks, Davis Hollow.

Mercantile Appraiser—Frank D. Simar, Turtle Point.

Coroner—S. D. Hefner, Smethport.

County School Superintendent—W. P. Sekels, Smethport.

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Monday in February and May, First Monday in October, and Second Monday in December.

State.

Governor—James A. Beaver.

Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. T. Davies.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—Thos. J. Stewart.

HOTELS.

COLEMAN HOUSE,

MILDRED, P. A.,

Opposite the E., N. Y. & P. Railroad Depot.

On the European Plan.

Newly refitted and refurnished. First-class Restaurant in connection with the House. Prices reasonable.

Dec. 17, 1886.

Chautauqua House

Main street, Smethport, Pa., H. B. Vincent, Proprietor.

This House has recently been greatly improved in all its appointments, making it one of the most convenient hotels in the county. Good beds and attentive clerks. The table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The bar is also supplied with the choicest of liquors. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 3, 1886.

WRIGHT HOUSE

Main Street, Smethport, Penn'a, H. F. Wright, Proprietor.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first class hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. First class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

Grand Central Hotel,

Main Street, Smethport, Pa. F. N. Taylor, Proprietor.

This hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished. The table and bar consistently supplied with the best the market affords. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

JOHN N. APPLEBY, Notary Public. — J. W. HOUSTON.

Appleby & Houston,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, rooms on first floor of Sherry Hamlin's brick building, Main St., Smethport, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. Examination and abstracts of land titles, Orphans' Court practice, and collections specialties.

E. D. STONE, W. W. BROWN, O. A. STURGEON.

Stone, Brown & Sturgeon.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, offices: Pomeroy Hall, Bradford, Pa.

Geo. A. Berry.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rooms 2 and 3, Berry & Melvin Block, Bradford, Pa.

BYRON D. HAMLIN. JOHN FORREST.

Hamlin & Forrest,

LAW AND LAND OFFICE, Smethport, Pa. Office of the late Land Agents & Foresters' Investment Keeling & Co.'s interest in the counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Richard H. Ross.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR. Office over H. Hamlin's Banking Office, Smethport, Pa.

Sheridan Gordon.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in Hankins Block, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

E. E. Stevens,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite Court-house, Bradford, Pa. All legal business attended to promptly.

P. Farrell.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office: Miner Block, Church Street, Smethport, Pa.

J. K. Waldner.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bradford, Pa. Claims promptly collected.

H. MCSWEENEY. — M. S. SYLES.

McSweeney & Sykes.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Room: Producers' Exchange, Bradford, Pa.

Mullin & McClure.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Corner Main and Pine sts., Smethport, Pa.

James C. Hayes.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND COUNSELOR IN PATENT CAUSES. Office: Room A, Carl Main & Webster sts., Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

E. E. Mayo.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Gibson Block, Smethport, Pa.

P. H. Foster.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Elkhart, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Physicians.

C. L. Wells, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office at the Drug Store of H. C. Wells, Smethport, Pa.

H. L. Mayhew.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office in E. B. McKay's drug store, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

C. M. Greenwood.

SURGEON, Obstetrician and Consulting physician and surgeon. Office hours: from 10 to 12 m. and 2 to 3 p. m., Smethport, Pa.

Dr. Harry Chase Wells.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Prompt attention given to calls day or night. Office: one door east of W. T. Baker's drug store. Smethport.

C. M. COLEGROVE,

County and Practical Surveyor!

Smethport, Penn'a.

July 22, '87.

THE FLEMING HOTEL,

TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK,

KANE, - - PA.

This Hotel has been recently built and is newly furnished throughout in the latest style. Every Effort to Secure Accommodations for the traveling public.

JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor.

HOTEL CHADWICK,

E. V. CHADWICK, - Proprietor,

Larrabee, Pa.

At the junction of the main line of the B., N. Y. & P. R. R. with the Clermont Branch.

This house is entirely new, from cellar to garret, and the furniture and beds are all new and of the most improved patterns. The table and bar are supplied with the best the market affords. Terms reasonable.

MASONIC HALL FURNITURE STORE!

Specht & Sasse

We are now settled in our new store and are prepared to furnish the people of this county and county with

FURNITURE!

of all kinds and of

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser.

Undertaking in all its branches.

Full and Complete Line of

WALL PAPER!

Constantly on hand.

Friends and patrons are invited to

CALL AND SEE US

at our location, and

Look at our Stock

SPECHT & SASSE,

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

GO TO

ROONEY'S MARKET

Wholesale and Retail

—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked.

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR ALL—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

I will also pay the highest price for

STOCK AND HIDES

CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF

Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st

J. F. ROONEY.

Chas. A. Olmstead,

House, Sign and Carriage Painter,

PHOTO COPYING IN CRAYON.

A Life Size Portrait in Elegant Gilt Frames for only TEN DOLLARS.

Agent for the best roofing paint known. Smethport, Pa., Feb. 20 1885.

THE LINCOLN MYTHOLOGY.

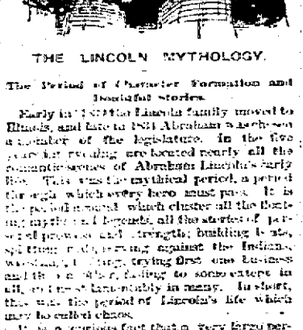
The Period of Character Formation and Doubtful Stories.

Early in 1816 Abraham Lincoln family moved to Illinois, and late in 1834 Abraham was elected a member of the legislature. In the five years he remained there located nearly all the important scenes of Abraham Lincoln's early life. This was the mythical period, a period the myth which every hero must pass. It is the period in mind which cluster all the fascinating mythical legends, all the stories of juvenile prowess and strength; budding love, splitting rails, warring against the Indians, wrestling, racing, trying first one business and then another, failing to some extent in all, successful ultimately in many. In short, this was the period of Lincoln's life which may be called chaos.

It is a curious fact that in every large percentage of the men associated with Lincoln during this time, and our early during the latter part of it, have become eminent. Lincoln in 1834, during the winter of deep snow, became a clerk for one Reuben Offutt, at New Salem, on the Sangamon river. Offutt failed and Lincoln was thrown out of employment. About the same time Lincoln conceived the idea of an improvement in boats. He whittled out a model with his own hand and secured a patent therefor in the patent office at Washington. No further use was ever made of it. He made a trip to New Orleans with his cousin John Hanks, and there for the first time he had close observations of slavery and conceived an intense dislike to it. He walked home from St. Louis and resumed the occupation of trying to find his true vocation. At one time he served as clerk, at another as storekeeper, and was active in the rude sports of the time and gradually came to be a sort of umpire in degrading neighborhood disputes. At one time he was put up to wrestle against the champion of another neighborhood, at another he conquered in single hand combat a bully who had come to the neighborhood to whip him. At another time he took a very active part in debates concerning the improvement of the Sangamon river, and at still another he was famous for months as a furious and talkative Whig. In 1832 he enlisted to fight the Sac Indians, commanded by the famous Black Hawk, and was chosen a captain of his company. He and his men made this campaign a sort of holiday. He was not engaged in actual battle with the Indians at any time, was mustered out as regards time and the terms of his company had expired and enlisted as a private in the volunteer spy battalion, a rivet in the troops were all discharged and Lincoln walked home. Again he became storekeeper, then for a short time was postmaster of Salem, then a candidate for the legislature, and was beaten for the only time that he was defeated in a contest before the public; but it was noted as a remarkable fact that in his own precinct of New Salem he received 277 votes against 3 for the opposing candidate, and from that time the politicians looked on him as a coming power in the county. He bought a store, sold it, took a note for the value, expecting with it to pay the note he had given for the store. His debtor failed and absconded, and this left him poor and struggling with debt for many years. He became the deputy of John Calhoun, surveyor of Sangamon county, and served some months in that capacity; and here begins that series of remarkable coincidences in the life of Abraham Lincoln and the men he was associated with at that time. This Calhoun was afterwards the noted "Gentle Boy" Calhoun, secretary of the territory of Kansas, who gained an unenviable notoriety in supporting the bogus legislature. It is also alleged that Lincoln was mustered into the military service by Jefferson Davis, but this is not proven. It is certain, however, that he was mustered out of the service by Robert Anderson, afterwards commander of Fort Sumter at the beginning of the war. About this time also he met Stephen A. Douglas, who was to be his life time rival; Col. Hardin, who was afterward to be noted in the Mexican war; Hicotte Means, Logan, Brown and Stuart, and others who attained national fame. He was also opposed in one legislative election to Peter Cartwright, the celebrated pioneer preacher, and defeated that gentleman for congress in 1846. At the August election of 1834 he was chosen to the legislature, receiving more votes than any other candidate of either party. In 1836 he was again elected to the legislature and took part in that remarkable campaign of inflation, speculation, collapse and temporary devices to ward off bankruptcy which all the western states passed through at that time, and in this session it was that Lincoln first appeared upon record as an anti-slavery man, joining with Mr. Daniel Stone in a protest against certain resolutions of the assembly, at the same time expressing his belief that "the promulgation of abolition utterances tends rather to increase than to abate the evils of slavery." Lincoln remained a member of the legislature by successive re-elections from 1834 to 1841, the capital most of that time being in Vandalia. It may, perhaps, be said, parenthetically, that the peculiar nicknames of the population of Illinois and the growing state of its civilization at that time are well illustrated by the names borne by many towns in the state—Pekin, Moscow, Havana, Springfield, Vandalia, Paradise and Naples, for instance.

Of the selection of the name of Vandalia the following account is given, and whether true or false, it fairly illustrates the stage of mental progress. When the pioneers met to lay off the town and chop the timber from the principal streets, looking forward even then with the hope that it should be the permanent state capital, an animated discussion arose as to giving it a sufficiently high sounding name. Appealing to the only scholar who was present, the pioneers were informed that it would be most appropriate to name the future city after some tribe of Indians, and, added the scholar, "I have read of a very ancient tribe of savages named the Vandals, who moved south through this country and conquered Rome." Accordingly the name Vandalia was accepted as locally appropriate, and the name of the town was thenceforth Vandalia.

Early in his Illinois career Mr. Lincoln developed that wonderful capacity for telling a story so illustrate. On one occasion, speaking of an legislative measure which was [illegible] Lincoln said: "Only eight months before [illegible]



LINCOLN'S GRANDFATHER ENTERING KENTUCKY.

New Orleans, St. Louis, Kaskaskia and Vincennes, the Spaniards had flourishing missions in Texas, New Mexico and California, and along the northern lakes a few Jesuit priests and French traders skirted the wilderness. With these exceptions all was waste and wild. At such a time the Virginia pioneers started to join Daniel Boone, and at the head of the expedition was Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the Liberator.

The first Lincolns came from Norfolk, England, they furnished some prominent men in the colonial and revolutionary days; one branch located in Virginia, and thence its offshoots have spread continuously to the south and west. A thousand biographies have given us thrilling views of the region to which they went. For fourteen years, said Felix Grundy, the Indians killed an average of three persons a month within seven miles of Nashville. When we went into Kentucky to attend court, said Andrew Jackson, we counted the woods as if marching to battle, and if a lot of men stood together to talk, even in a town, they stood back to back by habit, as they had always done in the woods on the watch for Indians. In an environment of this nature Abraham Lincoln lived six years, acquired a large tract of land and opened a farm in Jefferson county, Ky. One morning in 1786 he fell dead in his clearing, pierced by an Indian's bullet. One son shot the assassin and defended the dwelling while another ran to the fort for help, and the family was saved.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE.

The Lincoln stock was well planted in Kentucky, but it was fertilized with blood.

Of the sons of Abraham Lincoln, the Kentucky pioneer, Mordecai, who killed the slayer of his father, became a noted Indian fighter; Josiah remained an average obscure citizen, and Thomas became a poor carpenter and a miserably poor man, only to be saved from utter wreck by marrying two good women, and redeemed from utter oblivion by the fame of his great son. It is almost impossible to speak with respect of Thomas Lincoln. One acquaintance, after recounting his memory for something good to report, said: "Well, he always stood by his friends in a rough and tumble fight." Another said he completely "filled the bill" of that rural settler in the "Arkansaw Traveler" dialogue:

"Why don't you cover your house?"

"It's a raining now, so I can't."

"Why don't you cover it when it's dry?"

"Hubosh (a yawn)! Hit don't need to then."

On the 10th of June, 1806, this big, good natured boy of 20 was married Nancy Hanks, and on the 12th of February, 1809, in a log cabin of the poorest kind, on the south fork of Nolin creek, three miles from Hodgensville, and in what was then Hardin and is now Larue county, Ky., was born Abraham Lincoln. Only eight months later, June 3, 1808, and old far away, was born another Kentuckian, destined some fifty years later to confront the liberator on the stage of the greatest and bloodiest drama of modern times. That was Jefferson Davis, who still lives, though a generation has grown to manhood since Lincoln died, and the vast majority of their active contemporaries in the strife have passed away.

LINCOLN AT THE BAR.

Personal Recollections of Hon. Leonard Swett.

During the eleven years I was with him at the bar of this state I never knew him to ask the advice of a friend about anything. During the four years of his administration I never knew and never heard of his doing this. I never knew him to the preparation of a trial, or the perplexity of it in court, to turn to his associate and ask his advice. The nearest I ever knew him to do this was once at Bloomington, in 1858, and about ten days before his joint debate with Douglas at Charleston. He sent for a half dozen lawyers to meet him at Judge Davis' house before he was to speak at Bloomington on the same day, and when they were assembled he said: "Gentlemen, I am going to put to Douglas the following questions, and the object of this meeting is to have each of you assume you are Douglas, and answer them from his standpoint."

And yet he was the best listener I have ever known. He would hear any one on any subject, and generally would say nothing in reply. He kept his own counsels or his bottom thoughts well. He weighed thoroughly his own positions, and the positions of his adversary. He put himself in his adversary's position or on the opposite side of a question, and argued the question from that standpoint.

I rode the Eighth judicial circuit with him for eleven years, and in the allotment between him and the large Judge Davis, in the scanty provision of those times, as a rule, I slept with him. Beds were always too short, coffee in the morning burned or otherwise bad, food often indifferent, roads simply trails, streams without bridges and often swollen and had to be swam, sloughs often muddy and almost impassable, and we had to help the horses when the wagon mired down with fence rails for prize, and yet I never heard Mr. Lincoln complain of anything. His character was that of great directness and extreme simplicity. Clothing to him was made for covering and warmth to the body, and not for ornament. He never in his life once got the better of his fellow man in a trade and never loaned money for interest. I never knew him but once to borrow money or give his note. He never tasted liquor, never chewed tobacco or smoked, but labored diligently in his profession, charging small fees, and was contented with small accumulations. He was, however, very generous in his expenditures for his family. In this manner he accumulated less than $10,000 before his election to the presidency, and when he left Springfield had to borrow, and then, so far as I know, gave his note, for the first time, for enough to pay his expenses and tide him over until he could draw from the government the first quarter of his salary. He, in his life, lived in all circles, moved in every grade of society, and enjoyed it all equally well. To his present companions in every station he was equally entertaining and equally happy.

He was the most inquisitive man I have ever known. Traveling the circuit, he would perhaps sit with the driver and before we got to our journey's end he would know all the driver knew. If we stopped at a crossroad blacksmith shop he would sit by the black smith over his forge and learn how to make nails. Walking along the sidewalk of a country town he would see a new agricultural implement set out on the walk, he would stop and, before leaving, learn what it would do, how it would do it, and what it was an improvement upon. He is the only man I have ever known who bridged back from middle age to youth and learned to spell well. Mr. Lincoln's manuscripts are as free from mistakes as any college graduate's. I have seen him upon the circuit with a geometry or astronomy and other elementary books, learning in middle age what men ordinarily learn in youth.

I remember a scene I once witnessed at Barnett's Tavern, at Clinton, at a session of the circuit court. Lincoln had a geometry which he was carrying and studying in leisure moments. One time he was sitting on the sidewalk near the building and had just got the point of a nice demonstration of a proposition in his geometry, and, wanting some one to enjoy the point of the demonstration, he seized upon a hostler and explained to him the demonstration until the hostler said he understood it.

A SOUTHERN TRIBUTE.

From Henry W. Grady's Address to the New England Society.

"Great types, like valuable plants, are slow to flower and fruit. But from the union of these colonists, from the straightening of their purposes and the crossing of their blood, slowly perfecting through a century, came he who stands as the first typical American, the first who comprehended within himself all the strength and gentleness, all the majesty and grace of this republic—Abraham Lincoln. He was the son of Puritan and Cavalier, for in his ardent nature were fused the virtues of both, and in the depth of his great soul the faults of both were lost. He was greater than Puritan, greater than Cavalier, in that he was American, and that in his homely forms were first gathered the vast and shrilling forces of the ideal government, charging it with such tremendous meaning and so elevating it above human suffering that martyrdom, though infamously aimed, came as a fitting crown to a life consecrated from its cradle to human liberty. Let us, each cherishing his traditions and honoring his fathers, build with reverent hands to the type of this simple but sublime life, in which all types are honored, and in the common glory we shall win as Americans there will be plenty and to spare for your forefathers and for mine."

Wouldn't Bargain for Office.

While the convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln was in session he was somewhat nervous, but cool. "I haven't one chance in five hundred," he would say to me. I was always figuring out his chances, and this day I handed the figures to him. He replied, "Johnny, you are too liberal—far too liberal." In four minutes a telegram came from Chicago asking him to agree to certain pledges and he would be nominated. He sat right down and wrote this telegram:

"I will not be a party to any bargains.

"A. LINCOLN."

—J. H. Littlefield.

A Little Lincoln Anecdote.

The firm of Lincoln & Herndon divided fees without taking any receipts or making any entries on books. One day Mr. Lincoln received $5,000 as a fee in a railroad case. He came in and said to his partner, Mr. Herndon:

"Well, Billie, here is our fee; sit down and let me divide."

He counted out $2,500 to his partner and gave it to him with the nonchalance that he would have given a few cents for a paper. Mr. Herndon who afterward sick for three months. Many of Mr. Lincoln's friends came to him and advised him to dissolve partnership with Mr. Herndon, alleging that the latter would never be able again to be of assistance to him. Mr. Lincoln exclaimed vehemently:

"Desert Billie? No, never! He to is sick on the rest of his days I will stand by him."

—Littlefield's Reminiscences.

ITCH, Mange, and Scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by A. B. Armstrong druggist, Smethport. 15 6m.

LINCOLN IN 1860.

HIS HUMOR AND HOMELY PHILOSOPHY IN THE CAMPAIGN.

The New York Tribune—"If Greeley Sent 'You, It's All Right"—Election Night. Painful Rumors from Washington—The First Bad News from South Carolina.

In the campaigns for the minor offices which he successively filled, Mr. Lincoln did not act materially different from other candidates of that time, except in the directness and clearness of statement with which he addressed the people. His noted debate with Stephen A. Douglas, in 1858, gave him a national reputation, and his Cooper Institute speech made him the candidate of many eastern men for the Republican nomination at Chicago, and, yet, when the thing was actually done, there was a good deal of nervousness among Republicans elsewhere, and a half expressed fear that "this Illinoy rail splitter will make the whole thing ridiculous." The fact that the convention had passed by three such scholars as Seward, Chase and McLean, to take Lincoln, and that the three candidates of the other parties were men of long standing reputation, added not a little to Republican anxiety in the east, and the principal papers soon had their most experienced interviewers at Springfield to find out what manner of man this Lincoln was. The representative of The New York Tribune shall tell his own story:

I arrived in Springfield about a week before the election, on the evening of a dull, rainy day. On the morning after my arrival I called upon Mr. Lincoln at the state house, where he received visitors in the governor's room tendered for his use during the campaign. When I first spoke with him he was quite alone in the spacious apartment lent him by the governor, surrounded by an abattis of disheveled newspapers and in comfortable occupancy of two chairs, one supporting his body, the other his heels. As he sat there in the lean, stately of attitudes, his knees drawn up to a level with his head and his feet rising at an angle from the second chair to nearly an equal height, my fancy immediately pictured him as the model for an initial "W" in an illustrated comic paper—the lines and angles of that letter being fairly indicated by the several sections and joints of his frame. It was not in this light, apparently, that I could hope for a reversal of the unfortunate impression which had been forced upon me a few hours before. He received me with the geniality natural to him, and was pleased to express not a little curiosity as to what I had come to Springfield for. Learning that it was chiefly to write about himself and such incidents of the election as should connect themselves particularly with him, he was further more pleased to deprecate the whole proceeding, and to intimate that my energies might better be devoted to swelling the Republican vote in New York.

"But if Greeley sent you, it's all right," he concluded; "Greeley knows best, I suppose."

I ventured to submit that Mr. Greeley probably had no more notion of my excursion than he (Mr. Lincoln) had; and not so much, in point of fact, since the latter knew where I was at that moment, which the former, presumably, did not. Whereupon he lifted one eyebrow—a trifle incredulously, it seemed to me—and again assured me it was "all right."

"Yet a vote is a vote," he added, just a little querulously; "every one counts."

In the conversation that followed, I did not dilate upon the confident assurance of the men who make newspapers, that they can be put to better use than the mere casting of a single ballot, because it would evidently have been difficult to touch him with that kind of argument; but I mentioned that the correspondents of New York journals were so hurried about from one place to another that they could hardly be said to have a legal residence anywhere, and—as in my own case—had no chance of registering or otherwise qualifying themselves to exercise the suffrage. So that, so far as my power to determine the result of the forthcoming election was concerned, I might as well be in Springfield or in Kamschatka as on the island of Manhattan.

"So Greeley doesn't know you are here," he remarked, with a keen glance.

"Why," said I, laughing, "I have been connected with The Tribune for, I won't say how long, and I never exchanged six words with Mr. Greeley in all the time."

"That's a curious thing," he answered: "then he didn't send you after all?"

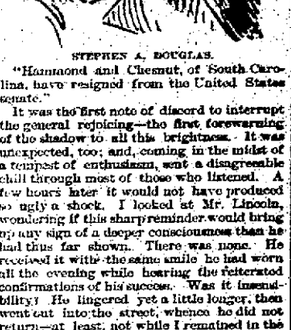
"I don't suppose he thinks of sending out a correspondent or cares who is sent out at any time. If it would interest you, I could easily explain how little he concerns himself with such matters."

"Oh, no; it's all right—all right, of course."

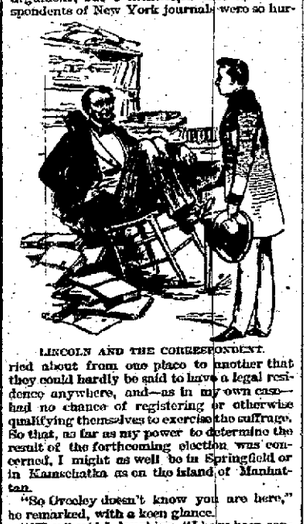
The governor's room was the abiding place of mirth and jollity, the candidate always leading and generally inspiring the laughter. There was no danger of interruption to his fame as a teller of stories. No remark, however seemingly irrelevant, but served him as a hint or text for lively anecdote when he was in the vein. From the freshness and variety of his recitals, not to speak of the abundant store at his command, I was led to believe that these vivacious fables were as often the outcome of sudden invention as of accumulated recollection. They were amazingly apt, sometimes, and, no matter how remote the connection with the subject in hand might appear at the outset, the application would always fit itself exactly at the close—which, again, indicated the gift of improvisation.

As was to have been expected, the night following the election was the most exciting of my visit. The great result had long been past a doubt, but there was none the less eagerness to learn the details. The little telegraph office, in the center of the town, was a scene of the liveliest interest, though only a few individuals were permitted to invade its privacy and get the news fresh from the wires. As an inevitable consequence reports of the most gigantic and impossible dimensions circulated outside. The southern in Washington had set fire to the capital, Jeff Davis had proclaimed rebellion in Mississippi, and Douglas had been seized as a hostage in Alabama. Blood was running in the streets of New York and could not be stopped. The negroes of Virginia had risen in insurrection, Buchanan had resigned the presidency. Any person emerging from the telegraph station and denying these and kindred rumors was set down as having his own reasons for concealing the dreadful truth. As for Mr. Lincoln, it was, of course, preposterous to look to him for a square statement or any statement of the facts. The privileged half dozen who went freely in and out, being unable to confirm the catalogue of horrors, became extremely unpopular, and were compelled to listen to unflattering remarks concerning their character, vocation, manners and appearance.

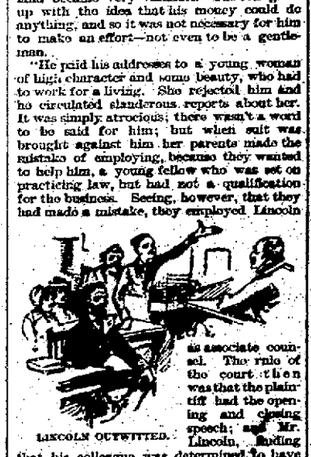
The president-elect came frequently to learn the incoming intelligence, but it was not until a comparatively late hour that anything except formal returns began to arrive. There was a little gathering of friendly neighbors in a hall not far distant, where Mrs. Lincoln sat surrounded by the ladies of her acquaintance, enjoying her share of the triumph. Once or twice her husband looked in upon this party, but did not long remain. Toward midnight telegraphic messages addressed directly to him commenced to take the place of the regular public dispatches. Mr. Cameron was heard from more than once with respect to the vote of Pennsylvania. Words of congratulation and cheer came from various Republican leaders in the northern states. By and by the operator's voice was heard in a less exuberant tone, reading out the announcement:



LEONARD SWETT.



LINCOLN AND THE CORRESPONDENT.



LINCOLN OUTWITTED.

A LAWYER'S MANEUVER.

How Mr. Lincoln Was Squeezed Out of a Case.

Col. J. H. Wickizer, now of Chicago, but for many years manager of the United States mails for Utah, Montana and Idaho, was long quoted as the only lawyer of the Springfield circuit who outgeneraled Abraham Lincoln in the management of a case.

"It was," says Col. Wickizer, "decidedly the worst case I ever handled, and my client was rather the meanest specimen of alleged manhood in the circuit. He was the son of a man who had grown rich by the accident of getting to the central section of Illinois at an early day and locating a large tract of land; the population centered about him and his land became very valuable. The son grew up with the idea that his money could do anything, and so it was not necessary for him to make an effort—not even to be a gentleman.

"He paid his addresses to a young woman of high character and some beauty, who had to work for a living. She rejected him and he circulated slanderous reports about her. It was simply atrocious; there wasn't a word to be said for him; but when suit was brought against him her parents made the mistake of employing, because they wanted to help him, a young fellow who was not on practicing law, but had not a qualification for the business. Seeing, however, that they had made a mistake, they employed Lincoln as associate counsel. The role of the court then was that the plaintiff had the opening and closing speech; and Mr. Lincoln, finding that his colleague was determined to have half the time, of course gave the young fellow the first speech.

"It was plain as a pike staff that if Abe Lincoln addressed that jury of level headed old farmers for one hour, or even half an hour, before they went out, my client, the slanderer, was a ruined man. The picture Mc., in 1837, and lived on his father's farm, getting a common school education till he entered Bowdoin college in 1851. Graduating in 1854, he taught school and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1857.

Then he went west. He began the practice of his profession in Minneapolis and was appointed agent of the Minneapolis Mill company. He soon became identified with other ventures, and in 1861 President Lincoln appointed him surveyor general of Minnesota.

When Mr. Washburn's term as surveyor general expired in 1866, he built a saw mill at Minneapolis and engaged in the lumber trade. He was very successful, and besides his lumber business became engaged in flour mills. In 1871 he was elected to the state legislature, and went to the United States house of representatives in 1870, 1880 and 1884.

W. D. WASHBURN.

ALEXANDRE CABANEL.

The Great French Painter Who Recently Died—His Memoirs.

Not long before the death, which occurred recently, of Alexandre Cabanel, one of France's greatest painters, he penned a short autobiography of himself, which is characterized by singular simplicity and facility of phrase. The marked admiration with which he was wont to regard Americans and everything American endeared him to many of the most notable persons of the new world, and he was one of the most popular of the French artists, some of whom, absurdly enough, consider unrestrained a most enviable characteristic.

In writing of his boyhood and youth, Cabanel says:

"I was born in the city of Montpellier. My father died when I was only 3 years old, and my widowed mother had much difficulty in rearing me, as I was a child of exceedingly fragile health. From my earliest years my great delight was in drawing. I made sketches of everything about the house, and I was only happy when so employed. At the age of 11 I became a pupil of the drawing

ALEXANDRE CABANEL.

school of Montpellier, and two years later I was offered the post of drawing teacher at the seminary of St. Pons. I was to give lessons for five hours a week, and in exchange I was to receive a thorough education. The offer was a tempting one, and, above all, a flattering one for a boy of 13. But, wishing to consecrate my early years to the study of painting, and feeling that it was for me to continue to take lessons in art and not to give them, I returned a refusal. From that time, and till I grew to manhood, I gave my life to the study of painting. I was passionately fond of music and played at one time passably on the violin, but I relinquished my music lessons so that nothing should interfere with my art. Life is not long enough to divide between two such rivals as painting and music."

After paying a generous tribute to the famous artist, Deveria, who was his first instructor, he continues:

"It was due probably to his counsels and instruction that I carried off the prize offered by the city of Montpellier of a pension for a young art student to enable the winner to go to study in Paris. I was 15 years old when I was named the successful competitor. I started a few months later for Paris, accompanied by my elder brother, and I entered there the studio of the painter Picot, then esteemed as one of the first professors of painting of the day. I also became a pupil of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and after four years of hard study and constant work, I sent in my first contribution to the Salon. This was in the year 1843, and I was not quite 18. This picture, the subject of which was chosen with the usual audacity of a very young man who fears nothing and has no doubts about anything represented, was Christ on the Mount of Olives. It was bought by the authorities of my native city for the church of St. Roch. In these later years I have often tried to purchase it as an interesting landmark for myself of my career, but always in vain. In 1846 I won the "Prize of Rome," to my great delight. It had always been one of the dreams of my life to go to study in the Eternal City and to visit its marvels of art and architecture."

Cabanel considers the time he spent at Rome the happiest of his whole life. He there formed the friendship of Victor Masse, the composer of "Paul and Virginia," a tie which continued unbroken until Masse's death. He also met in Rome the great actress, Fannie Kemble, and her talented sister, Mrs. Adelaide Kemble Sartoris, the celebrated prima donna.

"I remained in Rome for five years. During that time I painted a number of pictures and several portraits. Among these was a likeness of my dear friend Victor Masse, and also one of Mrs. Adelaide Kemble Sartoris. One of the most important of my historical paintings of this epoch, 'The Death of Moses,' is now, I believe, in a gallery in Washington." (It is in the Corcoran art gallery, and is one of the finest paintings in that institution.)

When he returned to Paris he received many flattering commissions, and rapidly rose to the first rank in his profession. It was not long after this that he was chosen as one of the instructors at the Beaux Arts in Paris, and he writes entertainingly of several of his pupils, who have since become famous. In writing of the talent exhibited by his pupils of various nationalities, he says:

"I have had many American pupils, and several of them of great talent. But they have all one defect—they will not consent to study long enough. They try to leap at once to the top

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Payable in Advance, one year $1.50; six months, 80c.; three months, 50 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for each subsequent insertion unless by the year or for six or three months, and will be furnished on the following terms: Professional cards, per annum $5.00; cards for six insertions, $3.00; cards for six insertions, not exceeding one inch in size per year, $5.00; Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion, 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Notices under local head, 15 cents per line. Marriages and deaths free. Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free. Communications intended to be addressed to the editor must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication.

E. H. McKENZIE, Editor and Proprietor.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 8, 1889.

SENATOR ALLISON has declined the Secretaryship of the Treasury. The Cabinet business is somewhat mixed.

STATE SENATOR HARRY S. TAYLOR died at his home in Philadelphia on 6th inst., of inflammation of the lungs.

AN INTERESTING article on the difficulties in the Samoan islands, written by a correspondent of the New York World, will be found on our fourth page.

SATURDAY morning last Buffalo was visited by a terribly destructive fire. About $5,000,000 worth of property was destroyed between Seneca and Exchange streets, starting in the five story building of Root & Keating on Wells street. The principal losses were those of Root & Keating, S. S. Jewett & Co., the Broezel House, Sibley & Holmwood, Streetman building and tenants, Fowler & Sons and the Arlington Hotel.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, brother of ex Senator Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, was shot down in cold blood in a small town in the Congressional district of that State in which he ran for Congress last fall. He was hunting up evidence in the contest for the seat of C. R. Breckenridge, who had been declared elected. It was the shot gun method of disposing of the question. A more infamous crime was never perpetrated by the Ku Klux Klan. This brutal murder was committed on Thursday evening of last week.

An esteemed subscriber in Wetmore township takes Representative Barclick to task for the bill to equalize taxation, a portion of which we published last week. For the information of our friend we will state that Mr. Barclick did not introduce the bill and is in no way responsible for it. The bill was introduced by a Mr. Whiteley on the 11th of January and reported by Mr. Graham, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee on the 16th of January. As soon as the bill was printed Mr. Barclick sent us a copy and called our attention to the subjects of taxation proposed under it as involving matters in which the people were largely interested. The tone of his letter would indicate that he looked upon the measure with disfavor. If we are correctly informed the bill referred to originated with the convention of County Commissioners which assembled in Williamsport last September. From our Harrisburg letter of this week we would infer that there was not much probability of the bill becoming a law.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP REPUBLICANS

EDITOR MINER:—Our Republican Club met last Saturday evening and as usual the progress we are making is getting new recruits is exceedingly gratifying. At present there is a much better feeling all along the line; indeed, many who have been enemies until recently are now good friends. This state of things is undoubtedly caused by the result of the election in November last.

Now, Mr. Editor, our 60,000,000 people desire friendly relations with all nations, at the same time we expect that our citizens will be respectfully treated by every other nation wherever they may be located on the globe. Our troubles in the Samoan islands are caused by ornamental men who are looking up the forms but pay slight attention to the substances. The people want Germany and all other nations to understand that we have 60,000,000 *subjects*, that Mr. Bay's Bayard can't carry in his pocket or place in his drawer. There is no need of war neither is there any need of Americans taking a back seat. Undoubtedly there is something wrong out there, which, if not fixed up before will be straightened out quickly after Gen. Harrison takes his seat as President.

With reference to the Cabinet the people take very little interest beyond the selection of good men. We want no shams nor political heelers in power. We want men as constitutional advisers of the President who we will not be ashamed of. SUBSCRIBER.

Lafayette, 1st dist., Feb'y 4th, '89.

A Somewhat Costly Display of Cut Flowers.

Five thousand dollars' worth of flowers and $5,000 worth of bunting will be used in decorating the interior of the big pension building at Washington for the ball on the evening of March 4, which will close the ceremonies attending the inauguration of Harrison and Morton.

When General Harrison, and the others of the Presidential party enter the hall at the West end they will pass under a floral bell fifteen feet in diameter. Some body will pull a string, the big floral bell will open, and a snowing storm of cut flowers will descend upon the new President and his attendants. The operation that releases the flowers will also set free a flock of canary birds and parroquets imprisoned in the ball. At the other end of the hall there will be another bell exactly like the first, and when the Presidential party gets over there it will be pelted with flowers and canary birds.

A ship of state, 30 feet long, one of the largest designs in cut flowers ever made, will be suspended from the ceiling. The galleries and the columns supporting them will be decorated with garlands of laurel and smilax and will hide all the gas fixtures. Garlands of laurel and palm leaves will entwine the eight large columns supporting the dome of the rotunda. From the lowermost gallery will depend seven panels of cut flowers, each panel 10 by 15 feet, and bearing a floral relief typical of the executive department of the Government.

Over the fountain in the centre of the hall will be a two-story Japanese pagoda, covered with tropical plants. In this the musicians will be stationed. At one end of the hall there will be a conservatory scene of tropical plants, out of which will rise the words, in gas jets: "Inaugural Ball, 1889," and pictures of Harrison and Morton, also done in gas jets.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

[From our own correspondent.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4, 1889.—If the determination to do much in a short time is any indication of a short session of the present Legislature, the zeal of the House is most certainly commendable. Night sessions have already begun, and indeed there seems to be little disposition on the part of the members to take any holidays, rather the holidays usual at the beginning of a session. Who knows but this Legislature may in fact prove to be the "model legislature" predicted. This reminds me that on Friday last a member of the House, close to the State leaders, said to your correspondent, that an attempt would be made to close the present session shortly after the middle of April. There is reason for this in the probability of an extra session, in case the prohibition amendment should carry, to pass the necessary laws to give the amendment the proper enactments to properly enforce prosecutions for its violation. The idea of a short session and probably an extra session is talked of to a considerable extent.

The Senate made short work of the prohibition amendment bill on Tuesday of last week on third reading and final passage. The democrats endeavored to make politics mix the proposed measure and through Senator Ross, Bucks county, presented a protest of the minority, which declined to vote. The ingenious protest was promptly answered by Senator Cooper, who was in excellent voice, in a masterly speech of ten minutes duration. The roll call showed that 33 Senators had voted aye, Betts and Sloan, democrats voting with the Republicans, and two Reyburn and Upperman, Republicans, voting no. The bill providing for the special election day on June 18, for the submission of the question to the vote of the people, is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of a chat with Mr. Jas. Anglun, one of McKean County's Commissioners, and a member of the State Board of County Commissioners, who was in Harrisburg last week, in the interest of some legislation that will effect McKean county in common with other counties. He was here also in the interest of a bill to "equalize taxation" in revenue bill formulated by a convention of County Commissioners of the State, held at Williamsport in September of last year. Mr. Anglun, McKean Co.; Mr. Price, Erie Co., and Fred M. Ott, County Solicitor, Dauphin county, appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee, in advocacy of the Commissioners' "revenue bill." The Ways and Means Committee listened to the arguments made but, I learn, the changes in the Commissioners' bill in methods of taxation were so radical and sweeping, that there is little prospect of that bill receiving any favorable consideration by the Ways and Means committee of the House. Mr. Anglun, to "kill two birds with one stone," also took occasion to talk up a couple of bills that interest all the counties of the State where there are lumber interests, and where lands are sold for county taxes.

On Friday last Mr. Burdick of McKean county presented two bills in the House, one of which is as follows:

That whenever taxes are returned to the commissioners of any county under the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An act to make taxes assessed upon real estate a first lien, and to provide for the collection of such taxes and a remedy for false returns," approved the 2d day of June, 1841, the commissioners shall have the right to sue out a writ of estrepment to prevent the cutting of any timber trees upon the lands on which the said taxes were assessed, or the removal of any timber then already cut or bark peeled from same, or any lumber or other article manufactured from said timber, which said writ shall be in force until the taxes so assessed and returned shall have been paid. The said writ of estrepment shall be obtained by affidavit, and allowed in the same manner and with like proceedings as to its service and dissolution, and with like effect as are now by law allowed and authorized in cases of estrepment issued pending actions of ejectment for real estate.

This bill it is claimed, will afford needed relief and protection to the lumbering interests of northern Pennsylvania.

The second bill presented by Mr. Burdick relates to the redemption of unseated lands by the real owner after having been purchased by the County Commissioners.

The Granger anti Chicago beef bill was settled adversely to Granger hopes by the committee on Agriculture, last week. Ex Representative Rhone and present Worthy Master of the Patrons of Husbandry of this State, used his persuasive power for his farmer constituency, and condemned Chicago beef as diseased and sickly, and unfit for table use, but the arguments of the advocates for cheap meats for the poor man's table carried the day and the Granger bill died in committee.

Senator Pucker on Friday presented a bill in the Senate, prepared at the recent delegate convention of Volunteer State Firemen, and of which Mr. Bert McAllister is president. The measure referred to compels foreign fire insurance companies doing business in this State, to pay a certain premium of receipts for business done in Pennsylvania to city and borough treasurers, which amount so paid to be deducted from the tax to be paid into the State treasury. Though not expressed in the bill, it is proposed to support volunteer fire departments out of this fund. In the past several Legislatures the insurance committee of the Senate has negatived such propositions because of unconstitutionality for the reason it diverts money from the State treasury unlawfully and attempts to accomplish, by indirection what can not be done directly, and also it is special Legislation; Legislation for a special class, the volunteer firemen.

It seems to many with whom I have spoken that the quickest way to gain the desired help, would be to ask the State for a yearly appropriation direct from the treasury. Yet even to this course there are legal objections. The question of State aid to the "brave fire laddies" of the State has not yet been solved.

ANTHONY.

HEPTINE cure guaranteed by Dr. J. E. Mayer, 511 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Since, on operation or delay from business, accepted by thousands of cures after others had advice free, send for circular. v21n49y1.

"Robert Elsmere."

Probably no novel ever created the excitement in social life that "Robert Elsmere" has. It is not because it is written with remarkable ability, for, in respect to literary merit, it is much entitled to the first rank. It is much inferior to the best works of Thackeray, Dickens, George Elliot, and Charlotte Bronte. The secret of its success is that its hero is an apostle preacher, who deserts orthodoxy and proceeds to preach a sort of watery christianity. Christ without divinity. The polite society of the world: the rich, the cultivated, the refined people whose principal occupation is the pursuit of pleasure, these people have ever felt and disapproved the austerity taught by Christianity. They have rebelled against it, but they dared not go to the other extreme, Ingersollism—because the latter was revolting in its debasement of human nature to the level of brutes—because it detracted from them as persons of high degree.

Christianity elevates humanity as nothing else does, by making it immortal and making almost infinite power and importance possible. This feature of christianity is very gratifying to polite society, but they dislike the obligations it also entails and enjoins. "Elsmere" Christ is admirably suited to these people, and that accounts for the remarkable sale of the book. Society pronounced its verdict, and the word went forth that it must henceforth be the new bible. It is the fashion, just as a new bonnet, new hat, or new collar is made the fashion. Not to have read "Robert Elsmere" is as bad as not to have on fashionable garments. Young people talk of "Robert Elsmere" glibly in fashionable circles, who have not the mental forces to comprehend what it means. The book is an outcome of that worship of literature and the literary life which had its fullest expression in Matthew Arnold, an uncle of Mrs. Ward, author of "Robert Elsmere." Arnold's mind revolted at its fidelity and yet rejected Christianity. This novel was inspired by him.

"Robert Elsmere" was left a "living" the rectorship of an English church, while he was a boy. He took charge of the church as he would have entered upon a legal career, and with but little theological preparation. He was a tall, frail, rather unmanly person, with long arms, short face and red hair. Here we have physiological reasons for predicting a good subject for apostasy, or at least a schismatic and a breeder of isms. Nor are we disappointed. He comes in contact with an infidel of great learning, wealth and ability, who has written several skeptical books, attacking christianity. "Elsmere" falls an easy victim—he surrenders without the firing of a gun, and we are left in the dark as to the mysterious arguments that destroyed his faith. He commenced to preach a new religion—a Christ without divinity—a most absurd and ridiculous combination. If Christ was not divine, he was an impostor, a liar, unworthy to be made an exemplar of men.

As we said, the book is an absurdity, and in nowise deserving the furore it is creating. The first chapters, describing the home of a christian family in the north of England, and the beautiful and Christ like life of the young woman who was to become the wife of "Elsmere"—this is entertaining and pleasant; but the apostacy, and the long and watery platitudes of "Elsmere's" new religion, is dismal stuff.

The christianity taught in the Bible and preached by Paul, can stand all such horrible feeble assaults as "Robert Elsmere," as it has withstood Voltaire, Tom Paine, Celsus, and corruption in the church. Every century new enemies appear, and go down before its steady and irresistible march. It is invisible, because it is "builded upon a rock." Its foes of the nineteenth century pretend to be its friends; they admit that it has helped to civilize the world; that it makes men and women better; but they then spend all the years of their life to take away from it its foundation stone—divinity. The learned men of Germany write many books with this object in view. The learned schools of Europe are but nurseries of this new foe of christianity. Its inspiration is the pride of man, which seeks to give himself the prerogative of his creator. It is the literary class trying to enthrone themselves in the minds of the people. But it will fail, as all other enemies have failed.—*Selected.*

THE W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

This column is conducted by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of McKean Co.

A BIT OF GOOD GOSPEL.

The lowly ones among us whose deepest researches are but as the shallows, and whose attainments it is knowledge are but as the very little hills, may well take note of the remark of a physician who recently read a paper before the Institute of Christian Philosophy on the "Limits and Uses of Scientific Research." The paper is the product of a scholarly mind. We can see the scientific mind in every line of it. The remark is to this effect: There is no antagonism of science which may arrogate to itself a better or a higher spiritual culture than can be attained by any pure minded, honest man or woman." That is a bit of gospel. It is good news. We believe that many or the most scholarly, studious, philosophical minds that the world knows to-day would say "Amen" heartily to this doctrine. But few persons can worm out secrets with the chemist, turn up the earth's strata with the geologist, lay the secrets of the stars with the astronomer, or investigate the merits or demerits of any system of philosophy. To the majority of human beings life means daily toil for daily bread but in every human breast there is a something that calls for God. To know Him is the source of peace, of strength, of hope, of life, of all that human nature most needs.

If our God can only be reached by the man of great scientific attainment or deep philosophical research, then must the majority of human hearts know no God, and live and die like beasts of burden. But He who is the Father, who is the very face and heart of God, the express image of his person, the manifestation of his nature, comes to the lowliest among us and bids us be of good cheer, assuring us that they are blessed who are pure in heart, for they shall see *God*. It may never be given them to pry into marvels of the telescope or the mysteries of the microscope. They may never be able to say the alphabet of science. Even its primer may be Babel to them, and yet they can see God. Yes this is true. Human experience bears it out. When the heart is divested of evil, when the sanctifying influences which work for our purification are allowed their sway, then come holy, happy visions of the Almighty. These are no vain, delusive dreams of the night. So wonderfully do they elevate and cheer, so richly do they compensate for all that is hard and harsh in life, so blessedly do they nerve for service and for sacrifice that we know them to be real. And if God be hidden from the eyes of any of us it is because these eyes have looked upon other objects, and contented themselves with the lower and the lesser things. The cry of a heart that hungers after him will bring him to us. The cry of a heart that hungers after him will bring him to us. The cry of a personal and present happy sense of a personal and present God, is a blessing within reach of all. He is so round about them that fear him that his people can joyously exclaim: "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations." Such knowledge, such consciousness the learned may have if they will, but it is equally for the lowly. Whether we may know Him in the knowledge of whom is life eternal.

BEST Buckwheat Flour at D. C. Young's, only 60 cents a sack.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF THE WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, Alias Fieri Facias, Pluries Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose at public sale in the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1889, AT 1 P. M., the following several pieces of property:

1.

Defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land, in Warranta Nos. 3230 and 3231, Bradford township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post in the easterly line of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh Railway and in the north line of the land of James W. Hilton; thence south 87 degrees, east 45.62 rods to a pine tree; thence north 25 degrees, west 115 feet to a post; thence north 65 degrees, west 115 feet to a post in the easterly line of the said railway lands; thence northerly bounding on said easterly line 35-100 acres, more or less, according to survey of L. Gerton of September 6, 1878. Being the same premises conveyed by James W. Hilton and wife to Frank E. Erain, by deed dated January 1, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Secretary of Deeds of McKean county, in Deed Book, Vol. 7, pages 498, &c. To gether with the appurtenances. One large frame building of dimensions about 24 feet in width and about one hundred in length, known as the Bradford Glass Works building, situate thereon and belonging to the same. Also all of the property and franchises of said Bradford Glass Works.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of the Bradford Glass Works at the suit of L. L. Williams.

A. Leo Weil and Geo. A. Sturgeon, plaintiff's attorneys.

2.

Defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land in Warranta Nos. 3231 and 3232, Bradford township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post in the easterly line of lands of the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh Railway and in the north line of the land of James W. Hilton; thence south 87 degrees, east along said north line 45.62 feet to a post; thence north 25 degrees, west 115 feet to a pine tree; thence north 65 degrees, west 115 feet to a post in the easterly line of the said railway lands; thence northerly bounding on said easterly line 35-100 acres, more or less, according to survey of L. Gerton of September 6, 1878. Being the same premises conveyed by James W. Hilton and wife to Frank E. Erain, by deed dated January 1, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Secretary of Deeds of McKean county, in Deed Book, Vol. 7, pages 498, &c. Together with the appurtenances. One large frame building of dimensions about 24 feet in width and about one hundred in length, known as the Bradford Glass Works building, situate thereon and belonging to the same. Also all of the property and franchises of said Bradford Glass Works.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Frank E. Erain, by deed January 1, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Secretary of Deeds of McKean county, in Deed Book, Vol. 7, pages 498, &c. Together with the appurtenances. One large frame building of dimensions about 24 feet in width and about one hundred in length, known as the Bradford Glass Works building, situate thereon and belonging to the same. Also all of the property and franchises of said Bradford Glass Works.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of W. S. McLarney at the suit of William Fenwick.

W. B. & J. B. Chapman, plaintiff's att'ys.

3.

Defendant's interest in a lot of land in Ceres township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post corner in the south line of lot No. 2317, thence east 112.6 perches to an iron-wood corner; thence south 243 perches to a post; thence south 115; thence west 16.2 the north line of lot No. 2317; thence west 96.4 perches to the north-west corner of same; thence south 34.4 perches to a sugar corner; thence north 78.9 west 84.4 perches to a corner; thence north perches to the place of beginning. Containing one hundred and sixty-acres and allowances. Also another tract beginning at a corner of lot No. 2317, thence north 78.9 perches to a birch the place of beginning. Containing one thousand and twenty-five acres of land, be the same more or less, being Warrant No. 2317.

Also that other certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a birch the southwest corner of Warrant No. 1329; thence south along west line of Warrant No. 1329 three hundred and forty perches to a hemlock; thence west along north line of Warrant No. 2317 five hundred and seventy-seven perches; thence north 34.4 perches to a sugar corner; thence north 96.4 perches to a corner; thence south 78.9 perches to the place of beginning. Containing three hundred and sixty-acres more or less. Also another tract beginning at a hemlock standing two hundred and seventy perches south of the north-west corner of Warrant No. 2317, thence south one hundred and forty-five perches; thence north 115; thence north 16.2 perches to a birch; thence south 243 perches to the north-east corner of Warrant No. 2317; thence west 32 perches to a post; thence north 243 perches to a post in the west line of land of Wm. Ellis; thence south 243 perches to the place of beginning. Containing forty acres more or less. Being lot No. 116 of allotment of land in said Warrant No. 2317 in Liberty township aforesaid; thence east 32 perches to a post; thence south 243 perches to a post; thence west 32 perches to a post; thence north 243 perches to the place of beginning. Containing forty acres more or less, being Warrant No. 2317.

Also that other certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post corner in the centre of the road, being the south-east corner of Warrant No. 2230, part of lot No. 97, in the allotment of certain lands in Keating township; thence north seventy-three degrees, east eighty-six rods, (W. 73 E. 86 rods); thence north 17 degrees, west one hundred and sixty rods, (N. 17 W. 160 rods); thence south 73 degrees, west eighty-six rods, (S. 73 W. 86 rods); thence south 17 degrees, east one hundred and sixty rods, (S. 17 E. 160 rods) to the place of beginning. Containing about sixty (60) square perches, be the same more or less, and being part of said lot No. 97, with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Erwin Schutt, by virtue of the writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., and to me directed, to expose at public sale in the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1889, AT 1 P. M., the following several pieces of property:

1.

Defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land, in Warranta Nos. 3230 and 3231, Bradford township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post in the easterly line of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh Railway and in the north line of the land of James W. Hilton; thence south 87 degrees, east along said north line 45.62 feet to a pine tree; thence north 25 degrees, west 115 feet to a post; thence north 65 degrees, west 115 feet to a post in the easterly line of the said railway lands; thence northerly bounding on said easterly line 35-100 acres, more or less, according to survey of L. Gerton of September 6, 1878. Being the same premises conveyed by James W. Hilton and wife to Frank E. Erain, by deed dated January 1, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Secretary of Deeds of McKean county, in Deed Book, Vol. 7, pages 498, &c. Together with the appurtenances. One large frame building of dimensions about 24 feet in width and about one hundred in length, known as the Bradford Glass Works building, situate thereon and belonging to the same. Also all of the property and franchises of said Bradford Glass Works.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of L. L. Williams.

A. Leo Weil and Geo. A. Sturgeon, plaintiff's attorneys.

2.

Defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land in Warranta Nos. 3231 and 3232, Bradford township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post in the easterly line of lands of the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh Railway and in the north line of the land of James W. Hilton; thence south 87 degrees, east along said north line 45.62 feet to a post; thence north 25 degrees, west 115 feet to a pine tree; thence north 65 degrees, west 115 feet to a post in the easterly line of the said railway lands; thence northerly bounding on said easterly line 35-100 acres, more or less, according to survey of L. Gerton of September 6, 1878. Being the same premises conveyed by James W. Hilton and wife to Frank E. Erain, by deed dated January 1, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Secretary of Deeds of McKean county, in Deed Book, Vol. 7, pages 498, &c. Together with the appurtenances. One large frame building of dimensions about 24 feet in width and about one hundred in length, known as the Bradford Glass Works building, situate thereon and belonging to the same. Also all of the property and franchises of said Bradford Glass Works.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of W. S. McLarney at the suit of William Fenwick.

W. B. & J. B. Chapman, plaintiff's att'ys.

3.

Defendant's interest in a lot of land in Ceres township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post corner in the south line of lot No. 2317, thence east 112.6 perches to an iron-wood corner; thence south 243 perches to a post; thence south 115; thence west 16.2 the north line of lot No. 2317; thence west 96.4 perches to the north-west corner of same; thence south 34.4 perches to a sugar corner; thence north 78.9 west 84.4 perches to a corner; thence north perches to the place of beginning. Containing three hundred and sixty-acres more or less. Also another tract beginning at a hemlock standing two hundred and seventy perches south of the north-west corner of Warrant No. 2317, thence south one hundred and forty-five perches; thence north 115; thence north 16.2 perches to a birch; thence south 243 perches to the north-east corner of Warrant No. 2317; thence west 32 perches to a post; thence north 243 perches to a post in the west line of land of Wm. Ellis; thence south 243 perches to the place of beginning. Containing forty acres more or less. Being lot No. 116 of allotment of land in said Warrant No. 2317 in Liberty township aforesaid; thence east 32 perches to a post; thence south 243 perches to a post; thence west 32 perches to a post; thence north 243 perches to the place of beginning. Containing forty acres more or less, being Warrant No. 2317.

Also that other certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a birch the southwest corner of Warrant No. 1329; thence south along west line of Warrant No. 1329 three hundred and forty perches to a hemlock; thence west along north line of Warrant No. 2317 five hundred and seventy-seven perches; thence north 34.4 perches to a sugar corner; thence north 96.4 perches to a corner; thence south 78.9 perches to a birch the place of beginning. Containing one thousand and twenty-five acres of land, be the same more or less, being Warrant No. 1329.

Also another lot of land to us newly aforesaid bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at the northeast corner of the old Joseph Long farm and running south three chains and fifty-seven links, thence west twenty-six chains eighty-one links, thence north three chains and nineteen links, thence east twenty-six and eighty-one links to the place of beginning, containing ten acres of land, be the same more. Containing ten acres of warrants Nos. 2214 and 2215, being the same land deeded by Thomas V. Hanson and Harriet his wife to Thomas V. Hanson by deed dated Oct. 5, 1875, and recorded in deed book [illegible] page [illegible], by E. A. Platt and wife and J. V. Hanson and wife. Improved and having thereon one old water saw mill, two small board houses, a good orchard, several springs of water and usual outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Harriet Manson at the suit of John J. Schantz.

John N. Apple, plaintiff's attorney.

5.

The defendant's interest in all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Liberty and Norwich, County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Being parts of warrants Nos. 2445, 2441, and 2442. Beginning at a post in the south-east corner of warrant No. 2441 (original hemlock); thence west on south line of same four hundred and forty rods to post corner; thence by the following seven courses, viz: South 30 degrees west forty-six rods, south 78 degrees east one hundred and thirty-six rods, south 12 degrees east one hundred and four rods, south 45 degrees east one hundred and nine-tenths rods, south 75 degrees east forty-four rods, north 35 degrees east forty rods, north 62 degrees east seventy-four and four-tenths rods to corner; thence south 62 degrees east sixty-eight and four-tenths rods, north 35 degrees east twenty-three rods, north eighty rods, north 65 degrees east seventy rods, north 25 degrees east sixty-eight rods to a post corner in east line of Warrant No. 2441; thence north along east line of Warrant No. 2441 to the place of beginning. Containing one hundred and seventy-two acres and allowance.

Also all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of Liberty, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a birch the southwest corner of Warrant No. 2441; thence south along west line of Warrant No. 2442 three hundred and forty-seven perches to a hemlock; thence west along north line of Warrant No. 2445 two hundred and eighty rods to a post; thence north one hundred and seventy perches to a birch; thence south 62 degrees east one hundred and sixty-eight perches to a post; thence north 35 degrees east twenty-three rods, north eighty rods, north 65 degrees east seventy rods, north 25 degrees east sixty-eight rods to a post corner in east line of Warrant No. 2441; thence north along east line of Warrant No. 2441 to place of beginning. Containing one hundred and seventy-two acres and allowance.

Also all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of Liberty, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a birch the southwest corner of Warrant No. 2442; thence south along west line of Warrant No. 2445 three hundred and forty perches to a hemlock; thence west along north line of Warrant No. 2441 two hundred and eighty perches to a birch; thence north one hundred and seventy perches to a post; thence south 62 degrees east one hundred and sixty-eight perches to the place of beginning. Containing one hundred and seventy-two acres and allowance.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Edward Hammond at the suit of William Lyons.

Apple & Bouton, plaintiff's att'ys.

4.

Defendant's interest in a lot of land in Ceres township, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania, containing forty (40) acres and part of warrants Nos. 2317 and 2315, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hemlock, standing about sixty (60) square perches, be the same more or less, and being part of said lot No. 97, with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of E. B. Hatch by deed dated March 25, 1870, recorded February 12, 1879, in Deed Book, No. "C," page 163 etc. Improved and having thereon one large two-story board building, used as a brewery, one one-story board building, used as a bottling house, usual outbuildings and well watered.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in Keating township, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the centre of the Smethport and as a post in the north-east corner of a lot of Orlean Rund at the north-east corner of a lot of Orlean Rund at the north-east corner of a lot conveyed to Erwin Schutt by Charles E. Hatch by deed dated March 25, 1870, recorded February 12, 1879, in Deed Book, No. "C," page 163 etc. Improved and having thereon one large two-story board building, used as a brewery, one one-story board building, used as a bottling house, usual outbuildings and well watered.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in Keating township, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the centre of the Smethport and as a post in the north-east corner of a lot of Orlean Rund at the north-east corner of a lot conveyed to Erwin Schutt by Charles E. Hatch by deed dated March 25, 1870, recorded February 12, 1879, in Deed Book, No. "C," page 163 etc. Improved and having thereon one large two-story board building, used as a brewery, one one-story board building, used as a bottling house, usual outbuildings and well watered.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Erwin Schutt at the suit of Margarita Bohn.

Apple & Bouton, plaintiff's attorneys.

W. B. CLARKE, sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, February 7, 1889.

Court Proclamation.

THE HON. A. G. OLMSTED, President Judge, and Court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, having issued his precept, bearing date Friday, Jan. 16th, 1889, and to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas, at the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 25th day of February, 1889, and continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables, within the county that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizance to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of McKean are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Smethport, Feb'y 7th, 1889, and in the 113th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

W. B. CLARKE, Sheriff.

Charter Application.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

TAKE NOTICE, THAT UPON THE FOURTH Monday of February, A. D. 1889, at Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, the undersigned will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, at the hour of 9 o'clock p. m. said day, being the 4th day of the month, a petition praying for a charter of incorporation of a Union church, to be known as the Good Will Union Church, for the worship of God according to custom of all Evangelical denominations, to be erected on lands immediately west of the cemetery and school house No. 2, in the school district of Liberty township, County of McKean, Pa.

S. L. SHELDON, ALISON OSTRANDER, CARVIN PETTYES, } Committee.

HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, AND DECORATING, done in the newest and most elegant styles and at reasonable prices, by

LEONARD KOENIG.

Residence in the Walter's house, first door south of Hopkins' store.

Elephant St., Smethport, Pa.

Feb. 10, 1889—tf.

For Sale.

TWO SIX-YEAR-OLD MILCH COWS, IN excellent condition and good milkers, by GEO. W. KING.

East Smethport, Feb. 7, 1889.—3t.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more effectives.

Resembles in no respect nauseous Fish Emulsions.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by physicians to be the Most and best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after Eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEADACHE, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD ACHE

they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find in these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Notice.

THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS OF administrators having been settled in the office of the Register, the same will be presented for confirmation at the Orphan's Court to be held at Smethport, in and for the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1889:

First and final account of Alburn Crandall, administrator of the estate of L. Franklin Long, deceased.

First and final account to this date of A. B. Fraser, administrator of the estate of W. N. Corwin, deceased.

J. H. McELROY, Register.
H. M. CHOATE, Deputy.

Smethport, Pa., January 23, 1889.—3t.

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of

Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay

on the radical cure of SPERMATORRHŒA or impotency induced by excess of early indiscretion. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of early error may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address,

Sample of medicine free.

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York, N. Y. Post Office Box 450. Feb. 1-89-1y.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A petition will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of McKean County, at Smethport, Pa., on Monday, February 11th, 1889, at o'clock p. m., to transfer the hotel license of George Griffith, dated May 17th, 1886, to Frank Belz, of Kane, McKean county, Pa., formerly of Liverpool, said license being for a hotel on the east side of Fraley street, in the borough of Kane, said county, and known as the "Centennial Hotel."

APPLE & BOUTON, Attorneys.

June 24, 1889-3t.

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. A. G. OLMSTED President Judge of the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' and court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, has issued his precept, bearing date the 14th day of January, A. D. 1889, and to me directed, for holding a court of common pleas, at the borough of Smethport, on the first Monday, the 11th day of Feb., 1889, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Jan. 24th, 1889, and in the 113th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

W. B. CLARKE, Sheriff.

TRIAL LIST.

For Second Monday of February, A. D. 1889.

1. W. L. Chrisman vs. E. F. Willets and Amelia Willets

McKean County Miner

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The label on your paper shows the time to which it is paid.

If you want the address of your paper changed, give the old address as well as the new one.

If you want your paper stopped, say so, otherwise you will continue liable if the paper is sent to you whether you take it from the office or not.

If you do not get the paper regularly let us know. We send every week's paper every week, and like prompt to hear when any do not arrive.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 6, 1889.

H. S. ROGERS, - - Local Editor.

LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

—Winter in earnest.

—Colds are prevalent.

—Good pleasuring weather this.

—Resplendent moonlight nights.

—These are good mornings for sleep.

—"Four, four, four weeks more—"

—Eldred wants a new system of water works.

—Roller skating continues in its revived popularity.

—Roller skating at the big rink tomorrow evening.

—Next Monday the February term of Civil Court convenes.

—The best sleighing of the season is being enjoyed at present.

—The thermometer registered two degrees below zero on Wednesday morning.

—The gas supply this winter in Smethport is abundant. Thanks to the gas Co.

—A branch of the C. M. B. A. was instituted at Mt. Alton last Friday evening.

—"Thrown upon the world," a highly sensational play, is booked for the Opera House the 16th.

—The Auditors expect to have their report in the hands of the printers the latter part of this month.

—The ladies of the whist club were entertained by the gentlemen last evening, at the Grand Central.

—A number of persons from this place attended the performance of "Michael Strogoff," at Bradford, last Saturday night.

—Did you make any observations in regard to the prophetic ground-hog last Saturday—weather or not he saw his shadow.

—The Till family, with their wonderful assortment of musical instruments, will appear at Kittredge Opera House on the 23d inst.

—The late Dr. W. P. Shoemaker, of Bradford, was a member of the Equitable Mid Union and Royal Arcanum, two insurance organizations of that city.

—We neglected to mention in our last issue the magnificent production of Peck & Foreman's Uncle Tom's Cabin, in the opera house, recently. This affecting drama will never grow old.

—The MINER last week ended its 25th volume. The MINER is the oldest paper in the county, and occupies its place as "big brother" to a large family, with honor to all.—*Eldred Eagle.*

—There are only 44,000,000 swine in this country. That is not one apiece for the people. This is perhaps the reason so many people have to eat the hog for themselves.—*San Francisco Alta.*

—A young lawyer arrived at the home of Sheridan Gorton, Esq., on King street, last Monday night. This is the third student of the teachings of Blackstone that has arrived to gladden Sheridan's heart.

—The Smethport MINER rounded out a quarter century of existence last week. The MINER is a good newspaper and we hope Brother Rogers may live to see it pass the fiftieth milestone.—*Corry Courant.*

—That excellent newspaper, the McKEAN MINER, has completed its twenty-fifth volume. Our Smethport correspondent gives the MINER a good word and the paper deserves it.—*Port Allegany Reporter.*

—Jacob Tome, who has given a magnificent sum to found industrial training schools in Maryland, is the father-in-law of General Grant's first Postmaster-General, J. A. J. Cresswell, and is a red-hot Republican.

—It is reported that Bob Burdett, the famous humorist, will lecture in Ridgway some time during the present month. He certainly will not skip the appreciative audiences of McKean, if he gets that close.

—Landlord Taylor, on his late trip to St. Louis, purchased a hound of blue blood and fine points. The local minstrels pronounce him a dandy. Frank is capricious fellow and his next hobby will be a pet elephant.

—J. E. Stull, of East Smethport, is a candidate for the nomination for constable and collector of Keating township, subject to the usages of the Republican caucus. Mr. Stull would undoubtedly make an efficient officer.

—We are indebted to Messrs. Jno. Finzer and Bros. of the Five Brothers' Tobacco Works of Louisville, Ky., for an admirable crayon likness of F. M. Arthur, the conservative head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

—Last week one of the best gussers in the Kane field was struck on warrant 3231, in Wetmore township. The pressure has not been determined yet, but the *Leader* says it is immense. Such a well would be appreciated in Smethport.

—A rich treat is in store for the readers of the MINER in the publication of a series of brilliant novelettes to be published in our columns, the first of which, "The Black Rose" by Harriet Prescott Spofford will be commenced next week.

—Col. E. F. Wright, of the committee on monument indebtedness, informs us that L. J. Backer, Esq., of Boston, one of the proprietors of the Smethport Extract Works, has, recently sent his check for $25 towards liquidating the monument debt.

—We have about a ton of valuable books piled up in the basement of the MINER office which we would be glad to give to our patrons. Among these is quite a number of copies of the last edition of Smith's hand book and of the Pennsylvania agricultural report.

—Mrs. Gabriel Rothschild, of Williamsport, Pa., who and her husband lived in what was supposed to be abject poverty, died the other day, and in the bedtick and sewed up in her clothes was $60,000. The husband will go to Germany and enjoy it—after the style of a saber, perhaps.

—An exchange says that girls who chew gum are liable to become afflicted with paralysis. A Harrisburg girl's face has been drawn out of shape by the habit. We will add that by personal experience we know Harrisburg young ladies to be exceedingly fond of gum and chocolate creams.

—The legislative committee on judiciary in Augusta, Maine, voted recently to forbid the sale of cigarettes to persons under 21 years of age, to provide a penalty for a minor under 16 who smokes in a public place. Would that the committee on judiciary of this state follow their example.

—E. D. Colegrove, of Colegrove, met with a serious accident last Friday. While assisting Landsmesser's gang in taking down tanks, Mr. Colegrove was struck in the right eye by a rivit, which flew out of its place while he was holding the rod. The sight of that organ was totally destroyed.

—Miles S. Howe, of Red Rock, and Miss Bertha Washburn, of Bradford, were married at Eldred on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Howe is well known in this place, and his many friends will join with the MINER in wishing him and his estimable wife a pleasant voyage over life's tempestuous sea.

—The basement of the Court House is becoming to be a popular resort for the misguided youths of dime novel education. In this retired place the truants congregate and smoke cigarettes with impunity, while their parents in blissful ignorance at home, think they are working hard at their studies in school.

—Rev. Father Galligan, of St. Elizabeth's church, was taken by surprise one day last week, when a large number of people entered his residence, bringing with them all manner of gifts and presenting him with an amount of money for the purchase of another horse to replace the one he lately lost.

—The Commissioners of Potter, McKean and Cameron counties have agreed to value unseated lands per acre for the next three years as follows: Barren lands 50 cents to $1.50; sparsely timbered hemlock, $2.50 to $3; good hemlock, $5 to $8; sparsely timbered pine, $6 to $8; good pine, $10 to $20.

—"Thrown upon the World," which is running all this week is a highly sensational play. The burning hut and the prison scene, being points of high interest. The company is very competent, and quite a number of variety features are introduced.—*Indianapolis News.* They are booked for the Kittredge Opera House, Feb. 18th, 1889.

—On the morning of April 30, 1889, at 9 o'clock, it has been arranged that the church bells all over the country shall ring to celebrate the event of one hundred years ago, when the church bells throughout the thirteen States rang out to call the people together to pray for the success and prosperity of the country under General Washington, that day inaugurated President of the United States.

—Owing to the extreme cold of last Wednesday morning, and the small supply of gas, the teachers of the primary department of our school were compelled to close their room and permit the children to return to their homes until the school building had been warmed sufficiently to permit them to remain in it. The difficulty was overcom after a few hour's work and the school re-opened for the afternoon session.

—In granting the Liquor Licenses of Clinton county, Judge Mayer said that proprietors of hotels in the county should understand that from now on no females should be admitted to their bar-rooms, whether alone or with a male escort, and that all bar-rooms in the county must be closed at twelve o'clock every night in the week. Any violation of this will be attended by the revocation of the license by the court on its own motion.

—The word buckeye, says *Notes and Queries*, was originally given to an order of the Tammany Society, New York city, who wore in their hats, upon certain occasions, a portion of the tail of a deer. When De Witt Clinton was running his eventually successful campaign for the governorship of New York, the members of Tammany were generally inimical to him. Hence "buckeye" came to be a nickname for all anti-Clintonians.

—The pressure upon Esquire Allen to run for justice of the peace again is so great that he has concluded to yield once more and ask for the suffrages of the electors of Keating township. He claims that Republicans as well as Democrats are demanding that he should run. He is a Democrat, but as a judge he claims to show no favoritism. Judge Allen's courts are quite a feature in the jurisprudence of this end of the county.

—A "friend" writes us from East Smethport that "I was so glad to read of those meetings being closed at our school house. It was a shame the way the school-room was found every morning for the teacher to clean up, the floor and stove being literally covered with tobacco juice." The writer has considerable to say about the Bottling Works, certain nationalities, etc., and as the communication is anonymous we must decline to publish it.

—Brother Barbour of the *Star* has finally reached the goal of many a man's ambition—to be drawn on the grand jury. It may not be known by his many friends that he has had for many years a yearning desire for this distinction, but they can all at least congratulate him on his final success. There is no good reason why he should not be further honored with the foremanship of the jury. The Court will please take this matter into consideration.

—A large (?) audience, consisting of 30 persons, were entertained at the Opera House on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Ida W. Chapman's selections from "Sweet Cicily." Those who were present enjoyed exceedingly that lady's rare talent in reciting the irresistible passages from Josiah Allen's wife's most popular work. Those who missed the rich treat will probably console themselves by taking in the next Uncle Tom's Cabin show that comes along. "What fools these mortals be."

—W. H. DeGarmo, the well-known and athletic Turnkey of the county jail, and Miss Katie, daughter of Jno. Mullin, Esq., of this place, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at the residence of Rev. Father Galligan of St. Elizabeth's church, last Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock. After the ceremony, the happy couple took the 8:35 train en route for Erie and other points. The MINER extends congratulations to the contracting parties, and wishes them many years of happiness.

—The United Lumber Company, of which Mr. F. H. Goodyear is President, is winding up its affairs and will go out of existance as soon as a settlement can be effected. It was not a stock company, but a sort of pool in which each member engaged to protect the interests of the others. The members were Messrs. F. H. Goodyear, S. S. Bullis, G. D. Briggs and J. J. Newman. Each member is now acting in his own name alone and the company is practically a thing of the past.—*Buffalo Express.*

—The sale of reserved seats for the Till family entertainment commenced at Brownell Brothers store last Tuesday morning. We would advise all who intend attending this extraordinary entertainment to procure their seats and have them checked off as soon as possible as standing room in the hall will be at a premium on the evening of the performance, on the 23d inst. Seventy tickets were disposed of the first day of the sale and now upwards of one hundred and fifty seats have been "taken."

—Socially, Smethport is the cynosure of the towns and cities of northwestern Pennsylvania, and many a city of five times its population, might be happy to possess its wealthy resources of sociability. One continual round of gaiety during the winter season, renders the sojourn to the city immaterial, except for the advantages of the opera, and during the summer our picturesque valley is the modern Tempe of the rural deities. Busy B. over the hill will please not be offended at our rapturous praise of the county seat.

—The western clergymen who want General Harrison to stay away from the inauguration ball because there will be dancing, may be interested to know that Dr. Hammond expressly recommends that amusement, on the ground that it is a healthful and exhilerating exercise. It is, he declares, as powerful a means of exercising both the mind and body at the same time as it is possible to obtain. He recommends a frequent change of partners as an important element of enjoyment, and speaks regretfully of the declines of the "Virginia Reel."

—An important column will be missed in this issue, owing to the illness of the author, C. E. Wright, Esq., who is the oldest and one of the ablest journalists in this section of the state, and there is probably no writer who is read more universally than he, contributing as he does to so many newspapers. Although in the sear autumn of life, Mr. Wright's pen seems to have lost none of its old time force or grace, but rather to have accumulated strength with time. We will end our weak eulogistic attempt, by saying that the best wish of the MINER is, that the venerable scribe may go on elevating humanity for many years to come, and that "Rambler" may speedily recover from his present indisposition.

—The correspondent of this place to the Port Allegany *Reporter* says: "The McKean MINER has commenced the twenty-sixth year of its publication being therefore 25 years old, an age not marked by every paper that puts forth efforts for popular favor. The MINER is a good paper, particularly for those who admire its politics; but this is not the only criterion by which to judge the merits of a newspaper. It is a fact that now-a-days country papers are putting forth strenuous efforts to make their columns attractive to the general reader—much more so than in days gone by; hence various subjects are treated upon besides the general news of the day, and local matters throughout the county have a place that is weekly looked and ardently sought for. These things are making the MINER popular, and its editor-in-chief and local have the discernment to profit thereby. The newspapers of the northern tier counties of Pennsylvania are a credit to their proprietors and editors and to the community in which they are published. The people are begining to wake up to the fact that a good live newspaper is the building up of a town in which it is issued. Port Allegany is a lively, prosperous borough, but what would it be without its enterprising, energetic and well conducted *Reporter*. Although Smethport is the county seat, and has the stated terms of court, take away the *Democrat* and the MINER, and it would become like "Goldsmith's deserted village," and this is true of all the surrounding towns in which papers are published. Take away the daily and weekly papers of Bradford, and the city would soon be of no more importance than an old oil derrick that had fulfilled its mission and was now a prey to the elements.

PERSONAL MENTION.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would call us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

Mrs F. N. Taylor we understand is gradually recovering from her recent illness.

M. J. Hadley, the noted justice of Annin township, was in town Wednesday on business.

Attorney J. W. Bouton returned last Friday evening from a business trip to Albany, N. Y.

W. W. Kenoyon, of Howell, Mich., was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Forsyth last Monday.

Treasurer J. R. Shoemaker and daughter Miss Edith, and Mrs. J. W. Bouton drove over to Bradford Tuesday.

Mrs. E. V. Lewis, who has been visiting her parents in this borough the past two months, returned to her home in Rochester Wednesday.

Messrs. John Reilly and George Backus, of this place, started last Saturday for Rochester, where they will attend the business college of that city. The many friends of the young gentlemen wish them success in their course of study.

H. Hallmann, the efficient trainman on this end of the E., B. & K. railroad, received the sad intelligence of the death of his aged mother, which occurred at her home in Kankakee City, Ills., on Monday. Mr. Hallman departed on Tuesday morning for his home where he will remain a few weeks.

A Successful Entertainment.

On Friday evening of last week, an oyster supper followed by a dance, was given by the ladies of Clermont for the purpose of assisting in raising money to purchase carpets for the Union church at that place. The entertainment was held in Anderson Hall, the use of which was furnished free. The music was also furnished free. The committee of ladies who had charge of the affair were Mrs. Lawrence Bayer, Mrs. J. W. Anderson and Mrs. G. W. Belknap. There was an excellent attendance and the net proceeds were $42. The citizens of Clermont show commendable enterprise in securing a comfortable place of worship. No better evidence could be given of the refined and intelligent character of the people.

Corrections.

EDITOR MINER:—I desire a short space in your excellent paper to thank you for the nearly correct account of the tragic death of my husband. Also through the MINER to express my heartfelt thanks to my neighbors and friends for their kindness extended to me during my sad bereavement. Also to correct errors published in other papers. Mr. Otto and myself had been to Olean on business, but not to deposit money. We came back to Larrabee on the 1 p. m. train and was spending the afternoon with the family of Enoch Otto, a cousin. Between four and five o'clock Joel started to go to the hotel, but was not intoxicated as stated in some of the papers. About an hour later the terrible news reached me that he had been killed. He was 62 years, 2 months and 3 days old at the time of his death.

"Shut me into the! where thy footsteps
Loved in life's bright hours to roam,
Now seems lonely and deserted,
Earth is not to me like home!

"In the rosy beam of morning,
At the noontide, or at eve,
Look we all in vain for Joel here,
Over my absence long we grieve.

"But I will not leave forever thee,
For the years it is but brief,
That behind the vale hath passed before us,
Into life's journey will be through."

Respectfully yours,
MRS. CAROLINE OTTO.
Farmers' Valley, Feby 4th, 1889.

A Birthday Surprise Party.

On Friday afternoon and evening of last week some of the numerous friends of Mr. P. D. Hopkins, the Mechanic street merchant, gave him a surprise party at his residence, on the occasion of his fortieth birthday. So well was the surprise planned and executed, that the recipient was not aware of what was going on until the arrival of a number of the party, when one of them inadvertantly referred to his birthday and then light broke upon his vision. After the bounteous repast was over, some very elegant gifts were presented by Rev. W. H. Whitaker on behalf of the donors, to which Mr. Hopkins feelingly responded. Rev. T. W. Chandler also made some appropriate remarks, and with singing of one verse of the hymn, "Blessed be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love," the party separated, after having passed a pleasant evening and bidding a joyous bond-by to Mr. H. and his excellent lady.

The Importance of Advertising.

We thought it was strange if Stickney, Bell & Company could sell good hams at 10 cents per pound, as appeared in their ad of last week. It should have read 12 cents for ham and for Spear Head and Climax tobacco 40 cents per "butt" instead of "cut." These were our mistakes but it made the firm a great deal of trouble and we owe them an apology which we most profoundly acknowledge. But right here we want to call the attention to the value of advertising. The firm write us that "such an error as this hurts us very much, as it places us in a bad light when people call for goods at prices quoted, and we cannot furnish them." Of course it does. But supposing they had announced that they were selling hams at 15 cents, which has been the ruling price for months past, do they believe that they would have had calls for hams from other localities where there are establishments dealing in those goods? Is it not the fact that letting people know what they have to sell and the prices is the secret of the large trade they have built up within the past two years? We think so. There can be no question that systematic and judicious advertising has a great influence in building up trade.

A Surprise Party.

The members of St. Elizabeth's church gave Rev. J. J. Galligan, on the evening of the 31st ult., the first surprise ever tendered any pastor of this mission, and presented him with $230 in gold, with which to replace the horse he recently lost. The surprise was organized by the ladies of the congregation and exceeded their expectations in every respect. The party went to the rectory in a body, and their presence fairly overcome the gentleman, who asked numerous questions as to what was going on. Mr. J. F. Rooney made a neat presentation speech and handed Rev. Galligan the envelope containing the money, to which he responded, after recovering from the surprise. No sooner was this over than the Band struck up one of their lively marches. They were promptly ushered inside where they rendered a couple of fine selections, after which luncheon was served to the company, numbering about seventy-five persons, by the ladies who had come "prepared" for the occasion. The generous gift expresses more than words could do the regard of the members of the church for their worthy pastor.

The congregation of the church desire us to extend their sincere thanks to the members of the Smethport Band for the inspiring music furnished on this joyous occasion, and hope they will be well remembered at their coming entertainment.

PORT ALLEGANY.

Mrs. S. L. Young, who has been quite sick, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. M. A. Lillibridge is visiting friends in Buffalo and Gowanda.

A grandson of Mr. Elias Shurtz is very sick, and his recovery is doubtful.

Little Charlie Weld, son of Frank Weld, is very sick with pneumonia.

Jon Burdick left Monday for Harrison Valley, where he will spend the winter with his brother.

Mr. C. H. Hubbard has moved his family into his new and commodious dwelling on Main street.

Arnold & Dolley's mill, which has been idle for several weeks, started up Monday morning with a full crew of men.

Wilson Bro's, who are engaged in painting Chas. Moore's house at Smethport, passed Sunday with their families in this place.

Mr. S. Winans, an old railroad man, is lying near death's door at his residence in this borough. No hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Charlie Shurtz is driving the delivery team for Lillibridge & Co. They have routes for each day of the week and are taking out vast quantities of goods.

The W. R. C. have several applications for membership. It is their intention to meet weekly and try and make this year one of unusual prosperity.

Joe and Andy Conesly have leased and moved into the Snyder house on Main street. Lillibridge & Co. will occupy the room formerly used by them, as a billiard room.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Gallup presented Rev. Catterall, of the Union church, with a beautiful hanging lamp. It hangs directly over the desk and is highly appreciated by the reverened gentleman.

Mr. Chas. Bishop, of this borough, had his foot and leg badly smashed by logs one day last week. He was brought to his home, and under the care of Dr. J. V. Otis, is doing as well as could be expected.

Port Allegany may well be proud of her school and school building. We have a most efficient corps of teachers, and under the management of Prof. Graves the school throughout is in a most flourishing condition.

Considerable sickness in our town at present. Little Lizzie Rice, daughter of John Rice, is lying very ill of typhoid fever, and on Sunday her mother was taken down with the same dread disease. Nearly everyone is complaining of colds and sore throats, consequently the doctors are kept quite busy, but owing to their skill and the will of divine providence, no deaths have been reported yet.

The Union church was crowded Sunday evening last, it being the occasion of the monthly meeting of the Band of Hope. A most elaborate programme had been prepared, but the principal feature was the recitations and select readings by Mrs. Ida Chapman, of Bradford. This very charming and interesting lady held her vast audience spellbound with her touching selections. Her voice, finely modulated, reached the remotest corners of the house, even when she spoke scarcely above a whisper. It was a treat which the people of Port Allegany will never forget and it is to be hoped that Mrs. Chapman may visit us again in the near future.

Our little borough is just booming with business at this writing. The clattering of the past ten days has kept our jobbers busy and merchants, blacksmiths and all other business men are consequently wearing broad smiles. Arnold & Dolley have about 45 teams hauling logs from their Lillibridge creek job; Lillibridge & Co. have a large force of men and teams employed putting in logs from Shinger creek and other jobs. Mr. Lillibridge gives this work his individual attention, and when "Mace" sets out to accomplish a purpose he never fails. He is one of those fortunate ones. Possessed with an abundance of energy, and an eye quick to seize any advantage to be gathered and added to this an immense amount of good nature, which enables him to accomplish more work with fewer men than any other lumberman in this section.

CHARLIE OIL.

YOUNG FOLK'S DEPARTMENT.

NOTE:—All communications intended for this department should be addressed to
MRS. MARY A. WALLACE,
BRADFORD, PA.

THE LEGEND OF THE GROUND HOG.

A ground-hog climbed up to the mouth of his hole
Just to take a sly peep at the weather;
And right careful was he not to venture too far,
For he said "Two suns face, and I know who they are."

But he thought he would like to know whether
The long, cheerless winter was certainly o'er,
Or whether 'twould linger for six weeks or more.

He peeped slyly out—'twas a dull, cloudy day,
As the prospect was dismal and gloomy;
But it suited him well, for he bolted right out,
And the way that he frolicked and gambled about

Caused a thing for places more roomy
Than the close and contracted, though snug little hole,
In which he'd been sleeping so blind as a mole.

He soon with an appetite, doubtless you'll think,
Threw instantly his own way of thinking;
So he made up his mind that he'd soon have his dinner,
For he couldn't eat dirt and he wouldn't eat straw.

He had only just taken a nibble or two
When he noticed a chill wind a blowing;
And lo, and behold! he could scarce trust his eyes,
For a clear snare circle showed itself in the skies,

And soon the bright sun, too, was snowing;
His shadow he saw, and with pitious note
He cried, "Cuz too soon I must back to my hole!"
—And for six weeks thereafter 'twas snowing!

EDITOR'S CHAT.

The contributor who sends the question, "What verse in the bible contains all the letters of the alphabet," will please look for the letter "J" in the reference she sends.

Several errors crept into our column last week. It was not Absalom who was buried under an "oak of weeping," but Deborah. Rebekah's nurse. The following in Gen. 35-8: "But Deborah, Rebekah's nurse, died and she was buried beneath Bethel, under an oak; and the name of it was called "Allonbuchuth," which signifies the oak of weeping.

Question 2 should read Sargasso sea.

Conundrum 1 should read "what is it," etc.

Conundrum 3 should read "what is the hardest," etc.

ROLL CALL.

The roll call contains the names of all sending contributions for the week: N. U. Cummer, Smethport; Ivy, Tunn Creek; A. D. M., Tunn Creek; Mary L. Holmes, Sugar Run; Fanny B. Morrison, Complanter.

HISTORICAL.

Complete sets of answers to lesson xi, were received from N. U. Cummer, Mary L. Holmes, Fanny B. Morrison.

1] Congress has control of the District of Columbia.

2] LaFayette laid the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument in 1824.

3] Kentucky signifies "dark and bloody ground."

4] Minnesota signifies "cloudy water."

5] The rent of the old "Patroon States" of New York consisted of "a few bushels of wheat, three or four fat fowls and a day's work with horses and wagon per year. The anti-rent difficulties in 1844 were caused by some of the tenants on the "patroon estates" refusing to pay the rent.
N. U. CUMMER.

LESSON XIII.

1] When was the first iron steamship built?
MARY L. HOLMES.

2] What is known as the "sick man of the east?"
FANNY B. MORRISON.

3] Who first discovered that the earth revolved around the sun?

Maggie A. asks for information "why storms are now called cyclones, and why." Will some one tell her what a cyclone is?

BIBLE STUDY.

The middle verse of the bible is the eighth verse of Psalms, 118.

The words "anvil" and "hammer" are found in Isaiah 41-7. "Tongs" in same book 44-12.

LESSON XIII.

1] How often were the Israelites to keep a feast to the Lord each year, and what were these feasts called?
MARY L. HOLMES.

2] How many times does the word "and" occur in the bible?
FANNY B. MORRISON.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Boby's Conundrum.—"Papa," said Mr. Shortrun's little Bobby, after he had been very still and thoughtful for a long time, "why are architects like actors?"

And then, after everyone had given it up, he triumphantly answered that it was because they both drew houses.

Daughter (reading a paper)—"Is this correct, papa? The paper has made a grammatical error. It says, 'raised up.' Nothing could possibly 'raise down,' could it?"

Papa—"Certainly not."

Young son—"Why, yes, papa. Emma's been and geese can raise down."

Then the boy was raised upstairs and razed down in bed.

The successful miner is a hole-sold fellow.

Paradoxical—a light affliction—paying the gas bill.

If you wish to see nothing, shut your eyes and you will see it.

When you split your sides with laughter you must run until you get a stitch in them.

A well-known rule—A two-foot measure.

Always on the watch—The hands.

Never been left yet—Your right arm.

THE OLDEST TREE.

There is a tree in Windsor forest, England, "the Oak King," which is known to be a thousand years old. But the very oldest tree in the world, so far as can be ascertained, is the Bo Tree, of the sacred city of Amarapoora, Burmah. It was planted 288 years B. C., and is, therefore, now 2,170 years old. It is referred to in historic domestic documents 182 A. D., and 283 A. D. According to tradition it is the tree under which Buddha reclined when he underwent his apotheosis. Its leaves are deemed sacred, and the tree is never cut with a knife, while the leaves which fall from it are religiously preserved as charms.

Thanks.

At the meeting of Smethport Hose Company, held on Friday evening of last week, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of Smethport Hose Company are hereby tendered to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity for their very generous support at the fair of the company held at Kittredge Opera House on the second week of December last.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our local papers.

M. A. LILLIBRIDGE & Co., Port Allegany, are selling goods cheaper than any firm in the county.

D. C. Young has just received from Jamestown Knitting Mills, a new lot of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Leggins.

Cards in Business.

ED. MINER:—I wish to inform the public that the report that I have quit dress-making is untrue. I can be found at my rooms over the MINER office, and at my home to please all who give me their patronage.
MRS. M. O. CAMPBELL.
Smethport, Feby. 5th, 1889.

Tickets to All Parts of the World.

If you are going to Arkansas, Minnesota, or any place in the West or Europe, it will pay you to write to John O. Sonbergh, General Steamship and Western Land Agent, Clermont, Pa., for prices, free circulars, maps, &c. It's strange, but still it's true, that tickets can be bought from him just as cheap as they can be purchased in any city. Lands and improved farms for sale in Minnesota, Dakota, Arkansas, California, Washington Territory, Iowa and Nebraska. Address JNO. O. SONGBERGH, 3-20-tf Clermont, Pa.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in many cases it wears them away. Could such people be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial size free. At all druggists.

KENDALL GOSSIP.

Mr. E. M. McElhaney is slowly recovering from his long illness.

Miss Barbara Myers, of Titusville, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thomas.

Mrs. John Slocum, who has been very sick with pleurisy, is slowly recovering.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Collins is lying very sick with pneumonia.

Miss Ida Williams, of Tidioute, is the guest of Miss Artley, of the American House.

Mrs. Judge Morrison, of Smethport, was the guest of Mrs. E. R. Sherman, last week.

Miss Julia Maire, of Bolivar, arrived in town on Monday, the guest of Miss Edith Norton.

Mr. Abe Martin, of Jamestown, was in town last week, shaking hands with old acquaintances.

Miss Amanda Ely, of Bloomburg, Pa., is visiting at the home of J. J. McCarthy, the guest of Miss Kate Ryan.

Fred Bickford has returned from Pittsburgh, where he has been receiving treatment. He was gone but a few days, but is very much better, and has strong hopes of complete recovery.

Kendall is to have a new drug store. John T. Calhoun has rented the Ryan building on Main street, and is having it elegantly fitted up. He left Tuesday for Buffalo to purchase a stock of goods. Look out for the opening next week.

A. V. Field received the sad news of the death of his mother last Monday. Tuesday morning he started for Beechville, Canada, to attend the funeral, accompanied by his daughters, Mrs. M. A. Thomas and Lill and Nina Field.

Last Wednesday the benedicts and bachelors took their wives and sweethearts out sleighriding. Their objective point was Limestone, and their object, to "tread the mazy." Supper was served at the Limestone House. They returned home in the "wee sma' hours," and everyone voted the affair the most enjoyable of the season. There were about forty couples present.

NICE, large potatoes, free from worm holes, at D. C. Young's.

NORWICH NOTES.

Plenty of the "beautiful."

A good crop of ice on N. W. Hinemann's mill pond.

Miss Amanda Sasse, of Smethport, visited Mrs. C. A. Anderson, last week.

The thermometer went down to zero last Sunday night for the first time this winter.

There were eighteen persons converted at the revival meetings held in the Union church, during and for the two weeks following the week of prayer.

Frank Burdick has purchased and moved his family on to the farm formerly owned by his father-in-law, Mr. Geo. A. Hyde, who has moved to Arkansas.

As anticipated, the oyster supper given by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bayer, for the benefit of the Union church, was a very pleasant affair and a decided success. The net proceeds were twenty dollars.

Rev. J. G. Hann's congregations in the Union church are larger than those of many churches in large towns, which goes to show that the people here know how to appreciate a talented and worthy pastor.

Last Friday afternoon B. D. Colegrove, of Hamilton, met with a painful and serious accident, which calls for the sympathy of his many friends and neighbors here. About a week before he became engaged in the employ of the N. T. Co., in taking down tanks and at the time of the accident was holding an instrument for breaking rivets, upon which one of the gang of men from Ohio was pushing, when a piece of the rivet struck him fair in the eye, cutting the ball and causing the fluid to run out. He immediately became unconscious from the effects of the blow and his father-in-law, Mr. Russell Carter, being near with a team, he was put into the sleigh and taken to his residence. Dr. Freeman, of Smethport was summoned, the wounded member dressed and the afflicted man made as comfortable as possible. At present the injured member is doing well, with no apparent danger of injury to the other eye.

B. W. H.

THE aggregate amount of medicines and extracts manufactured and sold by G. T. Dennis, of Eldred, Pa., during 1888 was $7,500, showing the verdict of the people of their superior value.

The Chill Blast

That sets the naked branches a quivering, is not felt by the wealthy valetudinarian indoors, but not all the covering that can be piled on his warm bed, nor all the furnace heat that anthracite can furnish, will warm his marrow when chills and fever runs its icy fingers along his spinal column. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the thing to infuse new warmth into his chilled and anguish frame, to remedy the fierce fever and exhausting sweats which alternate with the chill. Dumb ague, ague cake, bilious remittent—in short, every known form of malarial disease is subjugated by this potent, and at the same time, wholesome and genial medicine. Biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, sick headaches, loss of appetite and sleep, kidney trouble, rheumatism and debility are also remedied by it. Use it with persistance to effect a thorough cure.

JUST received a car load of fresh Marble-head lime. For sale by A. Reilly.—0.

Illustrated Journalism.

Foreman of composing room (speaking through tube to managing editor)—You say you want that article about the woman who killed a bear and three cubs illustrated with a cut of the woman?

Managing Editor—Yes; I do.

Foreman—What cut shall I use?

Editor—Where is that cut of Lydia Pinkham that we run in the weekly?

Foreman—It's being used in the first form to illustrate that article on Queen Victoria.

"Well then, run that picture of Harriet Hubbard Ayer for the woman who killed the bears."

"All right but what are we going to do for cuts for the article about Joseph Chamberlain and his bride?"

"Well suppose you run that cut of W. L. Douglas that goes with his $3 shoe ad for Sir Joseph and that old handbill cut of Emma Abbott for his bride."

"All right; and I suppose that old cut of the new Colorado Capitol will do for Sir Joseph's castle won't it?"

"Yes, yes; run anything you can find for the castle. There's a lot of old cuts in the job room. See if you can find something there for an article I'm going to send down about the Emperor William and his wife. I guess that old cut we ran a few weeks ago of Coquelin and Hading will do."

"All right, sir; Hading and Coquelin goes."—*Detroit Free Press.*

No Quackery in This.

Having secured the agency of the celebrated Sitzerville magnetic mineral water, I am now prepared to handle it in large or small quantities. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that it is a sure cure for all rheumatic pains and kidney diseases, besides being one of the greatest apetizers and bowel regulators known. It has also cured some of the worst cases of paralysis on record.

Orders left at the Grand Central Hotel, Smethport, will be promptly attended to
F. N. TAYLOR.
Smethport, Dec. 3, 1888.

Gardening for Ladies.

Make up your bed early in the morning; sew buttons on your husband's shirt; do not rake up grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant smiles of good temper, and reap a crop of health and happiness; root out the causes of nervous debility and "female weakness," by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a sovereign specific, and thousands of the fair sex bless the day they first heard of it. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

To cleanse the stomach, liver, and system generally, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

$10, $10 and $6 in Prizes.

Given for the largest lists of words made from the six letters contained in the word Eldred. For rules send to E. D. Westbrook, Olean, N. Y.

MONEY IS SCARCE!

SO IS SNOW.

NO SNOW, NO MONEY!

at any rate not so much of it. We mean to help make your money go further than ever before. Read our prices and compare them with your last bill.

16 lbs. New Turkish Prunes, - - - - $1.00
Maxwell Table Peaches, - 16 cents a can
New York State Corn, - - - 10 " "
Delaware Tomatoes - - - - 10 " "
50 Pails Prime Fine Cut, by pail 30 "
Fresh Eggs - - - - - - 20 " a doz.
Crackers, Oyster, Milk and Soda, 8 c. lb. by bbl.
8 lbs. Granulated Sugar and 1 lb. Best Japan Tea - - - - - - - $1.00
10 lbs Ex. C Sugar and 1 lb Best Japan Tea 1.00
Spear Head and Climax Tocacco, by butt 40 c. lb.
Pork - - - - - - - 9 c. lb.
Ham - - - - - - - 12 "
Finest Patent Flour - - - - - $7.50
Our Snow Flake - - - - - - 6.50
Our Straight Family Flour - - - 6.00

Hay, Feed, Oats, Meal, Bran, Corn and Middlings, by 100 lbs or car load at bottom prices.

ALL : GOODS : DELIVERED : FREE : OF : CHARGE!

We warrant every article we quote. These prices are for very best goods in the market. Remember, our canned goods are all Northern Brand, not the cheap southern goods that the market is glutted with. Try our flour, which is 50 cents a barrel under the market. Every barrel warranted.

STICKNEY, BELL & CO.,
EAST SMETHPORT.

LEONARD & BLAIR,
— WHOLESALE AND RETAIL —
CROCKERY, GLASS and STONEWARE HOUSE.

The finest, cheapest and best line of Chinaware, Glassware, Table Furnishing, Table Cutlery, Silverware and Bric-a-Brac in the city. Stock large, new, well-selected and cheap.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

No. 66 Main St., Bradford, Pa.

F. R. FOSTER & CO.,
(Successor to E. R. McCoy.)
DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS
AND DEALERS IN
WALL PAPER,
No. 8 MAIN STREET,
SMETHPORT, PA.

Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, and a
FULL : LINE : OF : CIGARS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Prescriptions Accurately Compounded
NIGHT OR DAY.
Feb. 1-89.

SALESMEN WANTED
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock.
Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSE PAID WEEKLY. Apply at once stating age. (Enclose stamp.)
SHELL & HOWARD,
2m Rochester, N. Y.

P. D. HOPKINS
Successor to C. L. Douglass.
Corner Mill and Mechanic Streets,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Dealer in
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
Which I am prepared to sell very cheap for Cash.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss,

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

"There never was a case which Paine's Celery Compound would not benefit," said Mr. Blossom, "when the directions were followed." Doctors admit that they are powerless to cure—no wonder, then, that they are skeptical as to their patients. Paine's celery compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so may those who have used it.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the time mind took me five years, I was almost unable to get around and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I tried only one bottle of Paine's celery compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." Frank Cassell, Marietta, Nevada.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

Minnesota testimonial paper free.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Give Faster and Brighter Colors than any other Dyes.

BABIES Living upon Imperfect Food are Hungry, Happy, Hearty. It is Concluded.

Paine's Celery Compound

Effects Lasting Cures.

Paine's Celery Compound has performed many cures in marvelous or these—cures of others came to my address. Present to life-before sent to my address. Present to life-does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely regulates; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

ATTENTION!

with to say a few words to my friends and customers. After many years of pleasant dealings with the people of Smethport and vicinity, I deem it my duty to inform them that I am at all times prepared to

MEET :o: COMPETITION

in a business way and on

BUSINESS : PRINCIPLES!

I have in many ways improved my business and am constantly

ADDING TO MY STOCK

so as to make it the leading and reliable Clothing and

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

—OF McKEAN COUNTY.—

I can be found in my store and at all times pleased to see my old and new customers, where they may rely on

FAIR AND HONEST DEALING.

All I want is a call, and I will convince you it is to your interest to deal with

RELIABLE : MERCHANTS

and not with temporary dealers, or dealers who start in business for a few days, trying to make the public believe they are here to stay, and can save your money by buying of them. It is not so, for I can assure each and every one of my customers, and I can prove to them that I have the

LARGEST STOCK

and the FINEST GOODS and the

LOWEST PRICES

in town. All I want is a call and I will convince you

WHAT I SAY IS TRUE

and not simply a trap to get you to buy. Soliciting a call, I am yours truly,

H. W. RUBIN,

The Reliable Clothier and Merchant Tailor, Smethport, Pa.

THOMPSON & WOOD

WHOLESALE —AND— RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty.

We always keep a full line of everything pertaining to a First-Class Drug Store.

Mail Orders Solicited! and carefully filled.

A full line of Artists' Goods always in stock.

We always have something pretty for HOLIDAY, BIRTHDAY & WEDDING PRESENTS.

19 Main St., Bradford, Pa.

E. K. Thompson, Esq., Tionesta, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I wish to express to you my perfect satisfaction, as practitioner of medicine, with your Worm Powder, as a remedy for Worms in children and adults. I have used it in over one hundred cases where children were troubled with bad breath, fretful, picking at the nose and other symptoms peculiar to children troubled with worms and have not known it in a single case to prove a failure. I have found it perfectly safe to use, pleasant to take, and quick in the effect on worms. In my opinion, no home where there are children should be without it, as its timely use will save many a long and dangerous sickness.

Yours truly,
J. W. TAINTER, M. D.
Connecticut, April, 1885.

More Than Happy.

Mr. E. K. Thompson:

Dear Sir:—In 1877, also in 1881, I was prostrated with gravel in the bladder. I suffered the most excruciating pain in passing the same. During the latter part of 1881 I was persuaded to try Barcena. After taking it three days I found a sediment to the amount of a teaspoonful or more in my urine. Since then I have taken about one bottle in every three months and am happy (yes more than happy) to say I am cured for I honestly believe I should have been dead long before this had it not been for your Barcena. And I take great pleasure in recommending it to all who are afflicted with Liver or Kidney disease.

Truly,
LOREN PAINE.
Little Valley, Pa., March 29, 1887.

No. 19 Main St. - Bradford, Pa.

INSURANCE.

SMETHPORT HOME AGENCY,

HASKILL & BURDICK.

We represent the following

Old and Reliable Companies:

Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia, the oldest Insurance Co. in the world. Assets,	$8,436,591
Pennsylvania Fire,	2,890,867
Franklin	3,181,248
Royal, Liverpool	4,845,195
Fire Insurance Association of London (U. S. Branch)	893,445
Sun, Fire, London	1,848,610
Hanover, New York	2,479,654

Do not obtain Insurance in another State as long as you can get insured at home in as reliable companies as the above.

HASKILL & BURDICK,

Bank Building, Main Street, - Smethport, Pa.

ONE STORY OF SAMOA.

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK WORLD GIVES DETAILS.

Preliminary Parts Restated—The German Charges Against the American, Klein, His Account of the Samoan Troubles—A Bloody Reprisal of the Germans.

Matters look serious in Samoa, and if the Germans get out of the imbroglio without paying damages to British and American residents there, and, indeed, without more serious trouble with the United States, it will be in spite of the blunders and follies of their consul in Samoa. The important fact, admitted by both sides to the quarrel, is that the Germans, after long aiding one Samoan party with arms and encouraging them to attack the other, have at last taken a hand themselves and been badly punished, losing twenty-two men killed and thirty-two wounded, many of whom will die. Furious at this repulse by a handful of savages, the German consul now threatens to have the Samoan towns on the coast bombarded, regardless of the lives and property of British and Americans doing business in them. Indeed, some of this has already been done, and at the time of the last mail steamer's departure matters were in a very critical state.

* * *

Unfortunately, we have as yet the account of but one side. To understand it a brief repetition is necessary of oft published facts. By the treaty of 1879 the independence of the Samoan monarchy was guaranteed; the United States was granted the right to establish a coaling station at the port of Pango Pango, and there was to be no interference with domestic affairs except by the joint action of the consuls of the three governments. A rebellion was started, however, against Malietoa, the legitimate king; the Germans took the side of Tamasese, the rebel, made him king, and took old Malietoa, as captive, first to Africa and then to another island. They then made a treaty with the new king granting them special privileges. Against all this the British and American consuls protested, and the Malietoa party made head under a new leader, Mataafa. He and his men are now denounced as "rebels" by the Germans, but are sustained by a large majority of the Samoans. The troubles continued, and the home governments slowly waked up to the importance of the matter, till now each nation has its war vessels there, subject to the direction of its consul; the Germans continue to interfere and the British and Americans continue to protest. And as to the very latest development of this peculiar controversy we have only the testimony of Mr. John C. Klein, American citizen and correspondent of The New York World, who is himself accused by the Germans of inciting and assisting the Mataafa "rebellion."

JOHN C. KLEIN.

Through the first two weeks of December, says Mr. Klein, the Mataafa army continued to gain on the Tamasese party, killing ninety of the rebels (the Germans, be it remembered, call the other side rebels) and capturing part of their principal fort, the Germans advising the Tamasese men and supplying them with ammunition. The Mataafa men have [illegible] Snider rifles, and not 20,000 cartridges for them in Apia (he is careful not to say of whom) by paying eleven cents apiece for them. Both sides leave proclaimed deguello (no quarter), and there are no lists of prisoners. All this time German sailors and marines continue to parade the streets of Apia and insult natives and whites of other nations. Apia is respected by both native parties as neutral ground; but the situation is so delicate that the American consulate is protected by sand bags and guarded by details of marines from the United States war ship Nipsic, while the British have taken the women and children of their consulate in a war ship, and the consul ashore maintains an attitude of "expectancy"—whatever that may mean.

* * *

Of course, this state of mutual suspicion soon resulted in affrays. Altercations between natives took place in Apia, in breach of its neutrality. A Swede named Danielson was beaten and stabbed by two German officers for ridiculing a picture of Emperor William. It is worth noting that this took place in a saloon, and that the officers were drunk. A few days later a large party of German sailors came ashore and got drunk, drove Mr. Cusack, an Englishman, out of town, and damaged his property, whipped and stabbed George and Harris Scanland, Americans, beat an old native woman nearly to death for abusing them, and maltreated many other natives. Mataafa's men in the bush were eager to rush into town and kill the Germans while they were drunk, but United States Vice Consul Blacklock persuaded them to refrain.

In the meantime Capt. Hand, of the British man-of-war Royalist, sent a peremptory notice to Capt. Fritz, of the German war ship Adler, that if the drunken sailors were not immediately taken from Apia he would land his marines and clean them out. His language was diplomatic, but it meant just that. Before they could be got out, however, the Germans whipped another Englishman and broke the lamps in the English part of Apia. The usual protests followed, but all was soon forgotten in the excitement caused by another move of the Germans.

* * *

On the night of Dec. 17 the German war vessel Olga came into the harbor, having on board Mamea, a leader among the Tamasese people. He did not dare go on shore, as some of Mataafa's men were in town, but sent a letter to his wife, in which he warned her to get her relations out of the Mataafa army, which was on the road a few miles away; for, added Mamea, the Germans have decided to put an end to the trouble by landing their own men there and massacring all the "rebels" in a night surprise. The wife proved to be a sympathizer with Mataafa, and at once sent him full details of the plot. As to what followed there are two flatly contradictory accounts. The Germans say that Klein hastened to the "rebel" camp with ammunition, and virtually took command; that under his advice Mataafa posted his men in ambush and when the Germans arrived, "merely to look after the safety of German property at the village and plantations," they were treacherously murdered. Klein's story is very different indeed, being briefly as follows:

"About 1:45 a. m. a guard ran in with the information that the boats had started. * * * I hastened to Mataafa's men, and by that time the German boats were almost abreast of them, but about one-quarter of a mile from shore, evidently standing well out from shore, through a desire not to be observed. The boats kept pulling up the coast, at the same time heading slightly towards shore, as though intending to land as soon as the incoming tide would give them a favorable opportunity to do so. The soldiers of the king kept following them up, however, crouching in the rifle pits scattered along the shore, made by Mataafa's men in the battle of Hataurin last September.

"When at the mouth of what is known here as the 'first' river, about three-fourths of a mile beyond the British consulate the German boats had approached within fifty yards of shore and were evidently about to land. The white suits of the men-of-war sailors could easily be distinguished, and the fact was also discernible that they were in boats belonging to one of the German men-of-war in the harbor. The rowlocks of the boats were muffled. The men could be heard conversing in German in low tones. In the largest boat, which was darker in appearance than the other two, could be seen only five or six dark forms, remaining motionless.

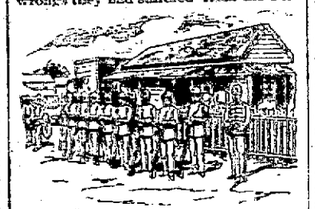
"Behind the rifle pits on shore, among the brush and cocoanut trees and about twenty-five yards from the water's edge, were the 150 Mataafa men, each ready to repel the attack if the Germans began hostilities. Several chiefs were present. Only a few natives could speak English, and these imperfectly. I was, therefore, asked by one of the chiefs to call out to the boats in English and warn them not to land, it being the desire of Mataafa's men not to fire upon the occupants if they proved to be Germans unless absolutely compelled to do so.

"I therefore called out in English, 'Boat ahoy!' repeating this three times. At the first hail the Germans could be heard talking among themselves in low tones of surprise that they had been discovered. No answer was returned to the succeeding hailing cries, although the boats kept constantly coming closer to the shore. I then called out:

"'I am told to tell you not to try to land; if you do you will be fired upon.' The boats still paid no attention to the warning, and again I called to them:

"'Do not come closer. If you come ashore your blood will be on your own heads.'

"At this time the Germans were not more than fifty yards from the breech-loading guns of the Mataafa men. Had the latter been anxious to shoot or desirous of bringing on a conflict, probably not one of the occupants of the boats, who numbered perhaps one hundred and fifty, could have escaped. The Mataafa men, notwithstanding the countless wrongs they had suffered from the Ger-



AMERICAN CONSUL'S RESIDENCE, APIA.

mans in their post without resenting them, controlled themselves and not a single shot was fired. Neither did the Germans shoot."

The Germans, continues Mr. Klein, stood out from the shore and went farther up the coast to where there were some German plantations, the Mataafa men following along the shore. Finally the Germans landed and then the Samoans appealed to Mr. Klein for advice, and he left. Here is his statement:

"While I had a decided opinion of my own upon the subject I declined to take the responsibility of advising them in any way upon the subject. The high chief previously referred to then asked me to return with him to Apia for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of United States Vice Consul Blacklock upon the subject. I was well convinced that Mr. Blacklock would decide that he could not give the natives any advice whatever in regard to the matter, but agreed to accompany the chief to Apia and see the vice consul. We had not gone far on our way when we heard heavy volleys of musketry, interspersed with irregular shots, in the direction of Waiilli."

He was only there as a correspondent and felt no obligation to take part in a fight. Soon after native runners arrived at the consulate with news that the Germans had landed and attacked the natives, killing and wounding several, that the latter then made a furious attack and defeated the Germans in a few minutes, killing twenty-two and wounding thirty-two. The latter were carried off in the boats, the Germans returned to Apia in a fury which may easily be imagined, and the fierce war of protests and recriminations began. The Germans shelled the towns on the coast, regardless of the rights of British or Americans, and finally threw shells over Apia and into the bush beyond it, killing some of Mataafa's men there. And at this exciting stage of affairs the mail steamer left, leaving the narrative in the provoking condition of a "to be continued" story in a blood and thunder newspaper.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT CHEATHAM.

He Will Be the Only Colored Representative in the Next Congress.

There will be only one colored representative in the Fifty-first congress. His name is Henry P. Cheatham, and in November last he was elected to represent the Second congressional district of North Carolina in the house of representatives, which is at present represented by F. M. Simmons, who was a candidate for re-election. Besides Mr. Simmons, Mr. Cheatham had an Independent Republican competitor. He was, however, elected over both by a good majority.

The congressman-elect is 32 years of age, having been born Dec. 27, 1857, in Granville, now known as Vance county, North Carolina. He attended public and private schools near the town of Henderson while a boy. He had the reputation of being a bright scholar, and learned rapidly. In 1875, while only 18 years old, he entered the normal department of Shaw university, an excellent institution for negroes at Raleigh. Three years later he entered the college department of the university, and four years later, in 1883, he graduated with the honors of his class, receiving the degree of A. B.

He was almost immediately after his graduation chosen by the managers of the Plymouth State Normal school principal of that institution, in which capacity he served until 1885, when, without any serious opposition, he was elected register of deeds of Vance county, which office he held until nominated and elected to the next congress. His performance of the duties of his office is said to have given general satisfaction to both races. On the 23th of May, 1887, his alma mater conferred on him the degree of A. M. He has read law very extensively, and would have applied for license had it not conflicted with official duties. He will make application for a license without delay, this probably being the only instance on record of a member of congress obtaining legal permission to practice law while holding that office.

HENRY P. CHEATHAM.

Mr. Cheatham is a bright mulatto, with a rather handsome face and good physique. He is a good speaker, and is ambitious to be the humble instrument by which his race may be benefited and become more enlightened. He has many friends among the whites by reason of his modest and gentlemanly demeanor, and because of his faithful and conscientious performance of any public duty intrusted to his charge.

A cat crawled into a muzzle of a cannon in the British barracks at Cape Colony a short time ago. When the evening salute was fired she was thrown a distance of 200 feet, but, strange to say, lived for two hours after her involuntary flight.

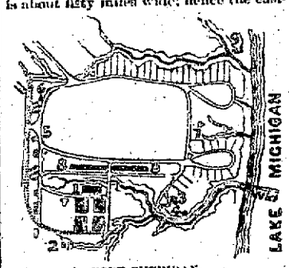
CASH bargains in every department at D. C. Young's. Prices reduced to make room for new spring stock.

FORT SHERIDAN.

IT IS SOON TO BE BUILT NEAR CHICAGO.

It Will Be the Finest Fort in the United States—The Accommodations of the Officers and the Club Room—How Fort Sheridan Will Be Situated.

A new United States fort is to be built near Chicago, and is to be called Fort Sheridan, for the late Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. The location is twenty-six miles north of the city, at a suburban station called Highwood. The lake shore, extending north from Chicago, rises gradually, until at Highwood there is quite a bluff. The shore is cut by ravines running perpendicular with the lake shore; the country round about is wooded, and from the bluff there is a view of the lake surface. Lake Michigan is about fifty miles wide; hence the east-



FORT SHERIDAN.

PLAN OF FORT SHERIDAN POST, HIGHWOOD, ILL.

1. Riding Hall and Gymnasium.
2. Magazine.
3. Hospital.
4. Dead House.
5. Administration Building.
6. Chapel.
7. Commandant's Quarters.
8. Barracks.
9. Pumping Station.
10. Park.

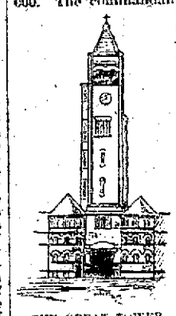
ern horizon is a line of water, but at times the mirage lifts the image of the opposite shore, and with a good glass it may be seen distinctly. Suburban towns are located all along the shore near by, and at Lake Forest and Highland Park a number of Chicago's wealthiest citizens have summer residences.

* * *

A plot of ground has been selected fronting on the lake and flanked by a ravine on either side. The term "Fort" is perhaps a misnomer, for Fort Sheridan is to be simply a collection of officers' and soldiers' quarters, with the attendant buildings. In all there will be thirty-five structures. These will surround a parade ground 1,600 feet long by 1,000 feet wide. A tower will rise to a height of 210 feet. There will be a station containing machinery for pumping and for lighting the post by electricity, there being a number of electric lights on the top of the tower. A wharf will extend 1,000 feet into the lake.

* * *

The headquarters building, of course, will be that of the commanding officer. It is to be two stories high, with a basement and an attic. There will be a stone porch in front, and another on the north side of the house. A broad hall will run through the house. On the south side of the hall are the parlor and sitting room and dining room, connected by sliding doors so that they may be all thrown into one. In the northeast corner is the library. The second floor is divided into six sleeping rooms, with bath rooms. The house will be heated by steam, though there will be fireplaces in many of the rooms. This house is to cost $30,000. The commandant of the post will doubtless next all the room, four, living so near Chicago, he will have many entertainments to return to the inhabitants of that hospitable city.



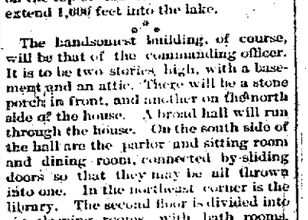
THE GREAT TOWER.

* * *

The field officers' houses will each be two stories high, with five rooms on each floor, and with basement and attic. They are to cost Uncle Sam $9,000 each. Those for the company officers are to cost $8,000 each. Then there is to be an officers' mess building, 225 by 45, two stories and attic. The west end of this structure will be used for an officers' club room. This building will cost $40,000. The quartermaster's store houses are to be long, low, brick structures, 160 by 35 feet, each to cost $2,400. The stables are to be two for the quartermaster and four for the cavalry. The guard house is 65 by 95 feet, and will contain eight steel cells. The hospital will be three stories high and will cost $38,000. There is to be a dead house near the hospital. The chapel is situated on the west of the parade ground, and will seat 300 people and cost $18,000. On the south of the parade ground will be the barracks, with a total frontage of 800 feet.

* * *

Gen. J. D. Bingham and O. C. Simonds, civil engineer, have made the plans. Gen. Bingham is responsible for the buildings and Simonds for the land-



POST COMMANDER'S HOUSE.

scape gardening. The parade ground is an ellipse, and occupies the northern half of the grounds, and a boulevard extends around it, dividing into two driveways to the lake shore, forming two little parks, on which the officers' quarters front. Along the north boulevard the parade ground is flanked also by the officers' quarters, and on the opposite side of the parade ground are the barracks.

* * *

Fort Sheridan will be an attractive post in summer, but rather bleak in winter. The climate in Chicago is as delightful in the hot season as it is rugged in winter. The many handsome residences near by will afford the officers and their families pleasant society, and in the summer season the fort will doubtless prove very attractive to visitors. Boats may be run from Chicago in about an hour and a half, and it will be a pleasant trip for Chicagoans to go down to the fort for dress parade and return the same evening. The Chicago and Northwestern railroad skirts the shore, so that communication with the city is easy by this means. Evanston, the educational and literary suburb of Chicago, and to Chicago what Cambridge is to Boston, is twelve miles distant. There the people of the fort whose tastes run in that direction may find cultured society, with colleges and an astronomical observatory. On the whole, Fort Sheridan will doubtless be considered as desirable a station as any in the United States. Officers of the United States army in time of peace have but light duties, and are usually cordially inclined. No city in the United States is gayer in winter than Chicago, with its balls and parties, its theatres and operas in full blast, while there are more buildings especially built for club houses than in any other American city. An officer who would object to being ordered to Fort Sheridan would certainly be regarded with astonishment by the war department.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 77 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Which Was It? Bacon or Shakespeare.

The authorship of the dramatic productions imputed to the last of the above named is agitating literary circles to the very centre but affects the practical masses far less than the momentous question, how to regain or preserve health, that essential of bodily and mental activity, Laziness." We can throw far more light on this latter subject than the most profound Shakespearian can on the question first propounded. If the system is depleted, the nerves shaky; if indigestion or constipation bothers one at times, or constantly; if the skin is yellow and tongue furred as in biliousness; if there are premonitory twinges of oncoming rheumatism or neuralgia; if the kidneys are inactive — use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest recuperant of an age prolific in beneficial and successful remedies. Remember, if malaria threatens or afflicts, that it neutralizes the poison and fortifies the system. dec7,'88 6m

A Profitable Business.

Those who take an agency for a reliable enterprising house, learn their business and stick to it, "get on" in the world. People who have any idea of engaging in any canvassing business will do well to write George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine—the great art and general publishers. They offer the most exceptional advantages to those who are sufficiently enterprising to be willing to make a push in order to better their condition. It costs nothing to try. Women make successful canvassers, as well as men. Full particulars will be sent to those who address the firm their full address is given above.

Testimonials.

Henry Bishop and wife of East Valley say that they had been suffering from liver and kidney difficulties a long time, but after using 3 or 4, packages of the vegetable compound, that they are rapidly gaining their health.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., July 4, 1883.
The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—Two years ago I was so unfortunate as to contract an extremely bad case of blood poison. My bones ached and my muscles began to swell and contract. I was under treatment of the physician from the inception of the disease until I found that he could do me no good. Then, through the advice of a friend I began taking S. S. S. Your medicine seemed to have an immediate effect. I took six bottles, and found myself sound and well. That was two or three years ago, but I have seen no evidence of the return of the disease, and I take this opportunity to thank you for what it has done for me. It saved my life. You can refer to any one in this town.

R. M. WALL.

FARMERSVILLE, TEX., June 22, 1883.
The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—My mother of a member of my family was afflicted with a cancerous sore on her breast for twenty years. During the past [illegible] and pain and itching. She has used [illegible] S. S. S., and the sore has disappeared entirely apparently well. Should it break out again, will advise you.

Very truly,
TOOMBS, YEARBY & RILEY,
Druggists.

Three books mailed free on application.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Farquhar's Standard Engines and Saw Mills.
Send for Catalogue. Portable, Stationary, Traction and Automatic Steam-engines. Warranted equal to any made.

Address A. B. FARQUHAR & SON, York, Pa.
12-21—3m.

The Best Meat and Vegetable MARKET!

—IN—

SMETHPORT

I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.

—ALSO.—

VEGETABLES

IN THEIR SEASON.

A FIRST-CLASS LINE OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

A Full Line of

CANNED GOODS

Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.

C. W. WILLIAMS.

Main Street. - - - Smethport, Pa.

883 Sewing-Machine FREE

To at once establish [illegible] trade in all parts, by placing a few machines [illegible] and goods where the people can see them, we will send three to one person in each locality who will [illegible] Send postage-stamp [illegible] to us and we will send free a complete line of our costly and valuable articles. In return we ask that you show them to your friends, and when they may call at your home, and after 10 days' trial decide to keep your sewing machine, you may pay us the agreed price, $20, which is made after the New Century parade, which has now set in. Before parents which has now set in. Before parents buy one it will cost $2[illegible], with the [illegible] attachments, and now for $20. Next, strongest, most simple and best machine in the world. All [illegible] No rental required. Pleasant [illegible] given. Those who write to us at once may secure the best sewing-machine in the world, and the [illegible] of both at our prices together. Address TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

Specht & Susse,

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their profession.

CANNS KIDNEY CURE

For Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Bright's Disease, Urinary or Liver diseases. Cures in a day. Heart. Office, 81 Arch street, Philadelphia. All druggists. Try it. At a bottle, six for $5.

All Kinds of Job Work Done at this Office.

A Popular Feature

A Series of Seven Illustrated Novelettes.

POPULAR AUTHORS! SPLENDID STORIES!

Our next attraction in the Story Line will be a series of Seven Short Completed Stories—more properly, Novelettes—all illustrated, set in large, plain type, and Copyrighted.

These Stories will be:

THE BLACK BESS, By Harriet Prescott Spofford.

MISS TINSEL, By Henry Sedley.

MISS CLARE, By Maria L. Pool.

ROYAL PURPLE.

Mrs. de Snigsby's Bal Pandre By Alan Dale.

THE JOHNSTOWN STAGE, By Robert Howe Fletcher.

AS NIGHT FOLLOWS DAY, By Hon. Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh.

There are Illustrations which ILLUSTRATE, and again there are those that DON'T. The following are shown merely to indicate the character of the sketches appearing in these Novelettes.

From "BLACK BESS."

From "MISS TINSEL."

From "MISS CLARE."

Do Not Miss These Stories.

New Subscriptions May be Entered to Begin with the First of this Series of Novelettes.

JAMES McNULTY,

Merchant Tailor!

EAST MAIN STREET,

Smethport, Pa.

A fine lot of samples kept constantly on hand. Mr. McNulty's reputation as a superior cutter need scarce be well established. Good suits for $[illegible] and $[illegible] dollars and job work promptly attended to. Give him a call.

Smethport, April 18, 1888 tf

RUPTURE cured without operation, by Dr. J. E. Mayer, 839 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Pamphlet free, no operation or business detention. Cases made cured. Send for Circular. 24, 1y.

Western New York & Pa. R. R.

(FORMERLY N., N. Y. & P. R. R.)

Time Table in effect Nov. 14, 1886.

NORTH. BUFFALO DIVISION. SOUTH.

P. m.	P. m.	a. m.	Eastern Time	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
7 00	11 35	8 05	Lv. Buffalo Ar.	8 40	1 40	5 40
7 05	11 40	7 55	East Aurora	8 40	1 40	5 40
7 17	11 52	7 16	Chaffee	9 01	1 59	6 01
7 25	12 00	7 11	Arcade	9 06	2 04	6 06
7 35	12 07	6 57	Franklinville	9 20	2 17	6 20
7 45	12 17	6 43	Rhodalia	9 32	2 29	6 32
7 50	12 22	6 36	Olean	9 40	2 36	6 40
8 15	12 45	.....	Lv. Bradford Ar.	9 10	2 10	6 10
7 30	1 10	.....	Ar. Lv.	8 45	1 45	5 45
12 m.	p. m.	p. m.	Lv.	Ar.	p. m.	p. m.
2 00	10	32	.....	Portville	11	30
2 06	10	38	.....	Eldred	11	24
2 16	10	48	.....	Limestone	11	14
2 30	11	02	.....	Port Allegany	12	15
2 54	11	26	.....	Emporium	11	51
3 05	11	35	Lv.	Ar.	11	40
a. m.			Lv.	Ar.	p. m.	p. m.
3 30			.....	Harrisburg	7	10
6 40			.....	Philadelphia	3	55
11 00			.....	New York	8	00
8 00			.....	Baltimore	5	15
11 30			.....	Washington	8	45
10 40			.....	Washington	8	15
a. m.			Lv.	Ar.	p. m.	p. m.

Trains arriving at Buffalo 8:35 a. m. and 1:40 p. m. run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. Trains leave Buffalo at 9:20 a. m. and 5:40 p. m. for Franklinville 12:36 p. m., leave Franklinville 5:45 p. m., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 p. m. Connecting at Intermediate stations.

Narrow Gauge Division. Trains leave Bradford for Bradford 6:50, 11:55 a. m., 6:05 p. m. Olean 9:15 a. m., 2:55, 6:05 p. m. Leave Bradford for Bradford 6:30, 11:42 a. m., 3:30, 6:15 p. m. Leave Bradford for Olean 8:45 a. m., 2:10, 6:35 p. m. Leave Bradford for Limestone 8:00 a. m., 2:10, 6:05 p. m. Leave Limestone for Bradford 8:30, 7:30 a. m., 4:10 p. m., arriving Bradford 12:15 p. m., 5:30, 6:10 p. m.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Emporium and Philadelphia, connecting with train leaving Buffalo at 1:40 p. m. arriving Buffalo at 7:30 a. m.

Get Time Tables giving full information from Company's Agents.

GEO. S. GARDNER, Gen'l Sup't.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass'r & T't.
No. 88, Exchange St. Buffalo.

CLERMONT BRANCH.

Northw'd	STATIONS.	Southw'd
P.M. A.M.		A.M. P.M.
5.10 9.35	Ar. Larrabee Lv.	11.20 4.50
5.00 9.25	Fribsee	11.30 5.00
4.45 9.05	Farmers Valley	11.50 5.20
4.33 8.40	Smethport	12.05 5.35
4.15 7.30	Crosby	12.45 6.15
4.05 7.10	Colegrove	12.55 6.25
3.53 7.00	Hamlin	12.45 6.35
1.30 6.00	Lv. Clermont Ar.	1.00 6.50
P.M. A.M.		A.M. P.M.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.
Time Table, taken effect Monday, Dec. 20, 1887.

AR. EAST'D.	STATIONS.	LV. WEST.
P.M. P.M.		A.M. P.M.
4.27 1.25	Coudersport	8.00 1.30
4.20 1.15	Hammonds	8.04 1.34
4.10 1.10	Fish Basket	8.09 1.39
4.00 1.00	Olmsted	8.19 1.49
3.50 12.50	Nelsons	8.29 1.59
3.40 12.40	Knowlton	8.35 2.05
3.30 12.30	Roulette	8.45 2.15
3.20 12.20	Pomeroy Bridge	8.55 2.25
3.10 12.10	Burtville	9.05 2.35
3.00 12.00	Coleman	9.15 2.45
2.50 11.50	Port Allegany	9.25 2.55

Trains run on eastern standard time.
B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

THE ERIE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM

BRADFORD BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD, and BRADFORD, ELDRED & CUBA RAILROAD. Takes effect January 30, 1888.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.
p.m. a.m.	STATIONS	a.m. p.m.
..... 5 15	Ar. Bradford Lv.	7 30 2 25
..... 4 40	Kenzua Junction	8 05 3 05
..... 4 35	Rew City	8 10 3 10
..... 4 15	Riterford	8 30 3 25
a.m. 4 00	Duke Centre	8 45 3 40
10 10 3 50	Eldred	8 55 3 50
9 45 3 32	Rollin Mills	9 20 4 15
9 35 3 24	Cuba	9 30 4 25
8 55 3 04	Little Genesee	9 40 4 35
8 40 2 53	Lv. Bolivar Ar.	9 55 4 50
7 50 2 20	Allentown	10 30 5 25
7 30 2 00	Wellsville	10 50 5 45
a.m. p.m.		a.m. p.m.

	2		N. Y., L. E. & W.
10 45	2 57		Hornellsville
			Addison
			Corning
			Elmira
8 30	11 20		Waverly
			Owego
6 55	11 05		Binghamton
10 30	5 05		Ar. New York Lv.
p.m.	p.m.		

p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m. p.m.
4 40	2	10 35	ar. Bradford Lv.
4 05		10 00	Kinzua Junction
3 50	12 42	9 45	Alton
3 40		9 35	Rixford
3 25	12 17	9 20	Limpus
3 15		9 10	Ormsby
2 00		8 55	Mt. Jewett
1 50		8 45	Kane
p.m.		a.m.	a.m. p.m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. 18, 1888.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

8:30, a. m.—Day Express, daily except Sunday, for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:35 p. m., Baltimore 6:45 p. m., Washington 8:55 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport to Philadelphia.

9:15 p. m.—Erie Mail daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:25 a. m., New York 11:30 a. m. Baltimore 6:15 a. m., Washington 9:30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and through passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

10:30 a. m.—Erie Mail daily for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

5:20 p. m.—Niagara Express, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION TOWARD THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia 7:40 a. m. Baltimore 7:30 a. m., daily except Sunday arriving at Emporium Junction 6:30 p. m. with through Pullman Palace car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

Erie Mail leaves New York 9:00 p. m. Philadelphia 11:50 p. m. Washington 10:30 p. m. Baltimore 11:50 p. m., daily arriving at Emporium Junc. 10:30 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

J. E. WOOD,
CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agt